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ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INDIAN UNION TAKES OVER IN JUNAGADH

Response To Appeal From Dewan

TROOPS ENTER CITY AND VERAVAL PORT

Provisional Arrangement Pending Settlement Of Issues

NEW DELHI, November 9.

The Indian Union has taken over the administration in Junagadh today, in response to a request made on November 8, by Major Harvey Jones, senior Member of the Junagadh State Council. Indian troops have entered Junagadh.

DEWAN'S APPEAL TO INDIA

Major Jones approached the Regional Commissioner at Rajkot yesterday with a letter from Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Dewan of Junagadh, appealing to the Government of India to take over the administration of Junagadh.

PAKISTAN INFORMED

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in a telegram to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan states:—"We have considered this request and with a view to avoiding chaos in the State and its repercussions, have agreed to take over the administration of Junagadh with immediate effect."

In New Delhi circles, it is pointed out that this is purely a provisional arrangement pending the setelement of the issues involved either by negotiation or by plebscite.

TROOPS ENTER CITY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): Troops of the Indian Dominion comprising of a battalion with a few medium tanks entered Junagadh city at 6 p.m. today according to information received in Delhi.

Brigadier Gurdial Singh and Mr. Buch, Government of India's Regional Commissioner at Rajkot, have also arrived in Junagadh. The local population lined the route and gave an ovation to the Indian forces.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): According to the latest advice received in Delhi, Dominion troops were received at the frontier of Junagadh State by Major Harvey Jones and other high State Officials and prominent non-officials of the State.

VERAVAL PORT TAKEN

Indian troops have now taken possession of the Veraval Port, the airport in the State and the State Forces Headquarters. Indicative of the utter civic dislocation in the state was the empty treasury.

There was not a rupee in the State treasury and the first thing the States Ministry of the Government of India will have to do is to fly currency and coinage.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): It was learnt from authoritative quarters tonight that the taking over of the administration of Junagadh by the Indian Union had the approval and consent of the Ruler of Junagadh who is now in Karachi, the Dewan, the Executive Council of the State and of the public in Junagadh. It is pointed out that this is purely a provisional arrangement pending the settlement of the issues involved either by negotiations or by ptebiscite.

The Government of India, it is announced, had kept the Pakistan Government informed of the steps being taken.

NEHRU'S MESSAGE TO LIAQUAT

A press communique issued tonight releases a telegram sent today by the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

The telegram reads: "Our Regional Commissioner at Rajkot was approached yesterday by Harvey Jones, Senior Member of the Junagadh State Council and Member-in-Charge of Junagadh State Forces with a letter from Junagadh Dewan, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, appealing to the Government of India to take over Junagadh Administration. This request was made in order to save the State from complete administrative breakdown and pending honourable settlement of several issues involved in Junagadh accession.

Sir Shah Nawaz has stated in his letter that he had already telegraphed to you to this effect. We have considered this request and with a view to avoiding chaos in the State and its repercussions, have agreed to take over administration of Junagadh with immediate effect. We have issued instructions to that effect to our Regional Commissioner Rajkot the text of which runs as follows:—

"Buch from Menon. Letter of Sir

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NOTICE

Thursday 13th instant being Hindu New Year, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Friday 14th inst.

REGENCY ARRANGEMENTS FOR GREECE

ATHENS, Nov. 9 (Reuter).—M. Constantin Tsaldaris, the Greek Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and M. Christos Lados, the Minister of Justice, today called at the Palace where King Paul is ill with typhoid. It was understood here that after their visit, arrangements for the appointment of a Regent in case of need will be re-examined.

Government circles were studying the means of suppressing a Royal Decree issued by King George in 1943 during his exile, under which the regency was entrusted to M. Emmanuel Tsouderos, then Prime Minister, in the event of "the death or illness of the King."

The decree was issued on the eve of the King's journey to London and under the fear that ship might be torpedoed.

M. Tsouderos, Leader of the Republican Progressive Party, is at present travelling in the United States.

BRITAIN SILENT FOR TWO MINUTES

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuter).—Britain was silent for two minutes at 11-00 a.m. (G.M.T.) today as her people stood to attention in homage to those who died in the two world wars.

In Whitehall, London, the King and Princess Elizabeth placed wreaths on the cenotaph watched by the Queen and other members of the Royal Family.

Many thousands of people had made a pilgrimage to this service. Windows of all Government buildings in the wide street were full and crowds began to collect more than an hour before the ceremony started.

Service was conducted by the Bishop of London, the Reverend Dr. J. W. C. Wand.

At one minute to 11, the King in the Uniform of the Admiral of the Fleet followed by Princess Elizabeth in Khaki uniform and Red Tass of an ATS Staff Officer, and Lieutenant Mountbatten in his naval uniform, came out of the home office and took up position. As the first stroke of 11 chimed from Big Ben, the huge assembly stilled.

A gun sounded from Hyde Park to mark the end of silence and trumpeters of the Royal Air Force blew the "last post."

MONCKTON TO MEET JINNAH

KARACHI, Nov. 9. (A. P. I.): Sir Walter Monckton, Constitutional Adviser to the Nizam of Hyderabad, accompanied by Lady Monckton, arrived here last night by air from Bombay.

Sir Walter has been invited by the Governor-General of Pakistan to meet him in Lahore.

Sir Walter and Lady Monckton will leave by air for Lahore in a special aircraft this afternoon and will return to Karachi tomorrow.

They are expected to leave by air for the United Kingdom during this week.

CONGRESS SEVIKA AND KUMARIKA DAL

Presentation of Union Colours took place in the compound of Robert Money High School on Saturday evening. Picture shows the leader marching past with the National Flag.

COMMUNIST COLUMN OF 20,000 TRAPPED

Nationalist Success In West Manchuria: Siege Of Yulin Continues

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9. (Reuter): Fortunes in the battle of Manchuria swung sharply in favour of the Nationalists during the past 24 hours as crack Government troops trapped a 20,000 strong Communist column in the Hsinmin - Changwu - Hsinuitun triangular area in west Manchuria and destroyed the greater part of it after a day-long battle, according to semi-official and independent Chinese reports received here today.

No less than 7,000 Communists were said to have been either killed or wounded and many hundreds were taken prisoners while booty captured by the Nationalists was described as sufficient to equip a whole division. A high Government source in Mukden was quoted as saying the victory eliminated Communist threat to the "heart of Manchuria" —the Mukden Changchun area — from the west.

The defeated Communist force is said to have been composed of the bulk of seven Red regiments operating in western Manchuria against the Peiping-Mukden railway.

STALEMATE ON OTHER FRONTS

On other Manchurian fronts the stalemate persisted.

South of the Great Wall the situation at the west Hopei railway junction of Shihchiachwang has grown more critical with the loss of the air field to the Communists, latest Chinese press reports said.

Amid a rain of shells from the Communist artillery the garrison is now hastily attempting to build an improvised runway in another part of the city to keep the last line of communication open. Government war planes are aiding in the defence of this important railway centre whose garrison Commander was reported to have received a personal message from Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek exhorting him to hold on and assuring him supplies and reinforcements were on the way.

The defenders shortened their lines by withdrawing from the entrenchments in north-eastern and north-western outskirts.

Similarly critical is the situation at north Shensi city of Yulin. One Chinese report today said there was not a single grain of rice left in the city—which is undergoing its 15th day of siege—while the supply of vegetables on which the people are at present subsisting is rapidly running out.

From other provinces come reports of large-scale revival of the attacks against railways by the Communists. Worst hit was the Tientsin-Pukow Railway between the north Kiangsu city of Hsuchow and the Central Anhwei town of Pengpu with several bridges blown up in one night.

CURFEW IMPOSED IN SECUNDERABAD

Ban On Public Meetings In Benares

HYDERABAD, Nov. 9 (API).—An eight-hour curfew, commencing from last night, 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. has been imposed in Secunderabad for five days following the last few days' incidents of looting and arson in certain areas on the outskirts of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

SAHARANPUR, Nov. 9 (API): The police shot dead two persons and injured five in Bazar Pansaryan while the latter were attempting to loot a shop.

POLICE CONSTABLE SHOT

A constable of the Military Police accidentaly shot dead a Civil Police Constable in Mohalla Harathpura while they were searching houses.

The police officers present on the spot arrested the accused.

ARMS FACTORY UNEARTHED

SAHARANPUR, Nov. 9 (API).—The C.I.D. has unearthed an arms manufacturing factory in Mohalla Kishenpura, and recovered 20 maunds of ammunition.

The police raided another house near Darul-Ulum (Arabic University) Deoband, and seized two country made guns and a large quantity of ammunition.

Two persons who are alleged to be in charge of these factories, were arrested.

BOMB EXPLOSION

SAHARANPUR, Nov. 9 (API).—Two country made bombs exploded near the railway station today. It is understood that the bombs were packed in the beddings of refugees going to Pakistan by a special train.

BENARES, Nov. 9 (API).—An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting public meetings within the limits of the Benares Municipality was issued today by the Additional District Magistrate of Benares.

The order will remain in force for two months.

FATAL STABBING

AURANGABAD Nov. 9 (API).—A young man was fatally stabbed and a goonda belonging to the other community was injured in an affray at Fulandipur last night.

The police arrested the assailant and some others.

HOLLWAY TIPPED AS NEW PREMIER

Liberal Party Coalition Govt. Likely In Victoria

MELBOURNE, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The Liberal Party's success in Victoria State election, in which the key issue was the Federal Labour Government's plan to nationalise the banks, was confirmed today by further figures indicating that five doubtful Labour seats would be won by Liberals.

Final results were expected to give the Liberal 29 seats in the Assembly against 13 in the old Assembly, the Country Party 20 (18) and Labour 16 (32), and a Liberal Country Party Coalition Government was expected to be formed.

Mr. Thomas Luke Hollway, the Liberal leader, was spoken of as the new Premier with Mr. Jack McDonald, Country Party leader, as his deputy.

Mountbatten Leaving For London Today

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9, (A. P. I.): A press communique says:—"The Governor-General of India, the Countess Mountbatten of Burma and the Lady Pamela Mountbatten will leave India on the 10th November arriving in London on the 11th November in order to attend the Royal wedding. They will leave for India on the 22nd November, arriving at Delhi on 24th November.

On the advice of the Government of India, His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, as acting Governor-General during the absence of the Earl Mountbatten of Burma and the Governor-General has appointed Sir B. L. Mitter as the acting Governor of West Bengal".

C. R. IN DELHI.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, arrived in Delhi this evening.

He will be sworn in as the Governor-General tomorrow morning.

Indian Troops Advance In Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9, (API): Indian Army troops continue to advance on the main Baramula-Uri road, says a communique from the Ministry of Defence today. Small parties of raiders in pockets in the Srinagar valley are being mopped up.

More arms, ammunition, and equipment including wireless sets and a lorry load of medical supplies were captured.

Air cover for our advancing troops was provided by aircraft of the R.I.A.F.

(SEE PAGE 5)

10,000 Deaths In Egypt

CAIRO, Nov. 9, (Reuter): The death-rol. in Egypt's seven weeks' old cholera epidemic topped 10,000 tonight with the announcement of another 175 deaths in the past 24 hours.

Total official deaths since the epidemic began on September 23 are now 10,130.

Tonight's official announcement also reported another 275 new cases in the past 24 hours bringing the number of cases officially reported since the outbreak up to well over 20,000.

AID PLAN BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

Marshall To Outline His Reconstruction Scheme

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, (Reuter): The United States European Aid Programme will be on its way to Congress convened for its vital session on November 17, when Mr. George Marshall United States Secretary of State presents a detailed plan to a joint meeting of the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committee at 3-30 p.m. G.M.T. (9 p.m. I.S.T.) tomorrow.

Mr. Lewis Douglas, United States Ambassador to Britain, arrived by air in New York today from London on his way to Washington to help in preparation of material for the Marshall Plan.

Mr. Marshall will put forward his detailed emergency plan and outline his long term reconstruction scheme to the Joint Committee which must examine all legislation on foreign affairs before it is debated by Congress.

No questions will be asked to Mr. Marshall at Monday's Joint Committee session. Immediately his statement is complete the House and Senate Committees will go into separate executive session to arrange for open hearings of evidence on the plans for interim

Coup D'etat In Siam: Ex-Premier In Power

Strategic Areas In Bangkok Cordoned Off: Pibul Songgram's Appeal To People

BANGKOK, NOV. 8 (REUTER): SIAMESE ARMY UNITED UNDER FIELD MARSHAL PIBUL SONGKRAM, SEIZED CONTROL OF THE SIAMESE GOVERNMENT IN A COUP D'ETAT IN BANGKOK EARLY TODAY, SUNDAY.

An announcement was expected tonight from the Siamese Regency Council, who were understood to have agreed to promulgate a new constitution giving more power to 19-year old King Phumiphon Aduldet and providing for a single-chamber legislature.

In a statement to the Siamese people Marshal Phibun said that experienced administratrators would be called back to power and that the country's ills would be quickly remedied. He appealed to the people to carry on as usual.

Marshall Phibun's forces are in control of transport, communications and broadcasting in Bangkok, and strategic areas have been cordoned off.

Conditions in Bangkok are normal except that crowds have gathere in the streets.

AGREEMENT WITH C-IN-C

Marshal Phibun is understood to have reached an agreement with Marshal Abdul Army Commander-in-Chief who is expected to retain his post.

Marshal Phibun was conferring this afternoon with opposition leaders.

In a statement announcing his assumption of power, Marshal Phibun called on all Government servants to remain on duty and attend at their o'ices today. He also urged the Chinese population to keep calm and cause no trouble.

All Government offices were today working under heavy guard.

Marshal Phibun, better known as Marshal Pibul Songgram, was Prime Minister of Siam during the Japanese occupation and declared war on the Allies in 1942.

When Japan was defeated in 1945, he was placed under house arrest while war crimes charges were being prepared and in 1946—three months after the signing of the New Year's day Peace Treaty with Britain—he was released on the order of the Bangkok High Court.

DEPOSED PREMIER

Luang Nawasawat, the deposed premier, had headed several Siamese cabinets.

His last cabinet re-organisation was in May this year, when he resigned and formed a new Government following charges by the Opposition of incompetence and administrative corruption.

Nehru To Visit Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9, (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to visit Jammu and Srinagar on Tuesday (Nov. 11). He will leave Delhi in the morning and return the same evening.

Luang Nawasawat, announced in Bangkok last month that £ 1,250,000 would be paid to British Commonwealth tin mining interests in Siam as compensation for financial losses suffered during the war.

The negotiations had been in progress since December last year.

CONSEMBLY TO BE POSTPONED?

Drafting Sub-Committee's Report Delayed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9 (U.P.I.): The final session of the Constituent Assembly which has been officially announced to commence from December 8 next in order to finalise the draft constitution for the Union of India, will have to be postponed by nearly one month at least.

This postponement has, it is understood, been necessitated in view of the fact that the Drafting Sub-Committee appointed by the Constituent Assembly to scrutinise the draft constitution of India will not be able to conclude its labours by the end of November, as it was originally scheduled to do.

The Drafting Sub-Committee which had been having its sittings since October 27 last adjourned yesterday to meet again on December 3. It is understood that Pandit Nehru attended one of these sittings and urged on the members of the Sub-Committee the need for expediting their report on the draft constitution as far as practicable.

The members of the Sub-Committee are reported to have assured Pandit Nehru that their report may be expected to be ready by the end of December next. This means that the final session of the Constituent Assembly cannot commence before the first week of January next. In view of the fact that a heavy agenda will have to be gone through during this session, it is expected to continue this about the middle of February next.

This unexpected development will naturally delay the commencement of the first budget session of the Indian Dominion Parliament.

CONSEMBLY EXPERT COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9 ((U.P.I.): The Expert Committee recently appointed by the President of the Constituent Assembly of India with Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar as Chairman to examine and report on the financial provisions to be included in the new constitution of India, will commence its sittings here from November 17.

"UPHOLD TRADITIONS OF ISLAM."

LAHORE, Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): Owing to sudden indisposition, His Excellency Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, has cancelled his scheduled visit to Rawalpindi tomorrow.

In the course of a message to the Officers and Staff of the Armed Forces and members of the Security National Guards His Excellency said "you do not know how deeply depressed I am that I am unable to come to Rawalpindi and meet our people and the Officers and Staff of the Armed Forces and the members of the Security National Guards.

"Suddenly I have been laid up with temperature. It was possible for me to undertake journey to Rawalpindi and I do hope that you would understand it that I could not help it. Please go through your programme as previously arranged and convey my greetings to all.

"My heart is with you though my indisposition prevents me physically to be with you. I want you all to work with complete unity and harmony notwithstanding all the dangers that are facing us just now. And sure you will much forward through them successfully with the honour and prestige of Pakistan higher than ever and uphold the high traditions of Islam and our National banner.

Plea For Generous Deal To Minorities

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9, (A.P.I.): Addressing the conference of Muslim leaders of the Indian Union that he had convened, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, ex-Premier of Bengal, said today: "This shall be the mainspring of our policy, we shall serve our country."

He added: "Clearly unequivocally and without fear, with our hand on our hearts, we can declare that we are loyal citizens of the State and shall remain so expecting that the State will guarantee us our rights and will not take advantage of our loyalty to destroy our culture, and will not consider that any attempt that we may to look after our interests is an act of disloyalty. We therefore, will never be anti-national and whatever we do whatever organisation we may join we shall serve our country. Mr. Suhrawardy also said. "We pledge our support to the Government of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, not merely lip support, but true and loyal support, not merely because he is the head of the State, but because in him we have found a true man of outstanding and mighty stature whose great moral qualities compel admiration and loyalty.

SHINING LIGHT

"To Mahatma Gandhi we offer our homage and our tribute. He has proved himself to be one shining light in a darkening world, and may his efforts in the cause of peace and unity pierce the bloom of our hearts and establish the glorious reign of mutual friendship goodwill, toleration and co-operation."

DUTY OF DOMINIONS

The Governments of the two Dominions must assert, if they had not asserted already, as a fundamental policy of theirs, that neither of the States would be a one-community State; that peoples of all communities must live within the State and the rights and liberties of all, to whatever community they belonged, shall be guaranteed to them.

CLAIMS ON PAKISTAN

Mr. Suhrawardy continued:

"We, Muslims who are out of Pakistan, have still certain claims on it and we are entitled to appeal to our brethren in the Dominion of Pakistan. We owe allegiance to the Indian Union, we have been a party to the division of India, and with a division go certain consequences which we must conscientiously and honourably bear. We do not want Pakistan to fight for us. We shall seek our own salvation within the Indian Union, whose citizens we are. But we can certainly demand of the people of Pakistan that they should urge upon their Government that it should co-operate with the Indian Union in the interests of both the Dominions and in the interests of all the communities within both the Dominions. I am sure that it would be disastrous for both the States to go to war, and it is of the utmost importance that at the earliest possible opportunity there should be a reiteration or an assertion in the most categorical terms that both the States renounce war for all time, and in the case of disputes, will refer those disputes to the arbitration of a permanent tribunal composed of members of both the Dominions. To our own Government, the Government of the Indian Union, we press a similar demand—indeed, we request it to take the lead, and see what Pakistan has to say about it. It will be calamitous if peace cannot be maintained for want of accommodation."

PEACE & UNITY

Mr. Suhrawardy said that all their efforts to promote peace and unity would fail unless both the Governments were determined to suppress disorder, and punish miscreants and such officials that failed to discharge their duties impartially and conscientiously.

The Two Dominions should refrain from issuing statements and counter-statements that kept up tension, at-

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LATE MR. KELKAR—A GREAT SON OF INDIA

(By D. V. GOKHALE)

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, as I saw him lying majestically but solless on his deathbed on the morning of the 13th, seemed to have greeted Death, as his face was covered with his usual broad-smile. It is given to a few only to be ready to quit this world in this fashion. In his autobiography which he wrote a few years ago, Mr. Kelkar had stated that he was ready to receive the call at any moment. He had reasons for this self-satisfaction. So far as his personal and family life was concerned he was happy all round. He began his political life fifty years before, when the consciousness of foreign bondage was just dawning on India and the weight of slavery was just being felt. Working as the right-hand man of Lokamanya Tilak in the fight for freedom till 1920 and afterwards as one of the foremost among the makers of modern India, Mr. Kelkar had the good fortune to see India growing from strength to strength and at last being free only a few months before his death—that is on the 15th of August. He wrote in the latest issue of his Marathi magazine, "The Sahyadri" that he was, indeed, fortunate to be alive on that day when India stood emancipated and free. He expressed therein his faith that the noble edifice of freedom would rise on that basis in the fullness of time. The smile on his face even in death be speaks of the complete inner satisfaction personally as well as politically.

First Glories

A call came to him when he was barely twenty-five from Lokamanya Tilak to join the 'Kesari' and the 'Mahratta'—his papers—which even then championed the cause of freedom and worked as fearless tribunes of the people against all oppression. Those were the days when the British bureaucracy ruled supreme and suppressed with heavy hand even modest efforts of constitutional agitation. The people had also not developed the spirit of resistance which alone makes the oppresser conscious of the wrong that he inflicts. Lokamanya Tilak was twice incarcerated during the small period of dozen of years—in 1897 for the first time on the charge of sedition and in 1908 for the same offence. He was deported for six long years in Burma. Both the times Mr. N. C. Kelkar had to step in his shoes and carry aloft the flag. History records to the credit of Mr. N. C. Kelkar that he discharged his task most honourably and to the satisfaction of all. In fact when Tilak returned from Mandalay in 1914 he acknowledged openly in public that it was due to Mr. Kelkar's genius that both of his papers which bureaucracy spared nothing to destroy were brought out safe through the darkness of the tunnel and its dangers during the six long years. Mr. Kelkar had established by this time his reputation, not only as a front-rank journalist but even was a front-rank leader in the constitutional fight for self-government in India. This was the first stage of his glory and fame.

Home Rule Agitation

After his return from Mandalay Lokamanya Tilak took up in his hands the threads of political work. People in India were then beginning to wonder whether the benefits of British rule had not been purchased of too heavy a cost. The first World War with its devastating effects was on. India realised that it enjoyed peace but there was poverty, education of a sort there was but there were no opportunity and they had ability ut there were no openings afforded. Was this peace worth having; Lokamanya Tilak started his Home Rule League and he was joined by Dr. Annie Beasant with her independent organisation. A terrific campaign of propaganda was on the move and India saw stirring times when every worker in the cause of the nation was put on his mettle. Mr. Kelkar as the Chief Secretary of the Home Rule League exhibited powers of organisation, shrewdness of leadership and daring courage of which any one can be proud of. His speeches on various platforms were inspiring his writings were spirited and constructive and his lead and direction was superb. When Dr. Besant was arrested he ran down to Madras and kept her 'New India' on its feet alive and kicking while the Government wanted to kill it. As the organiser of the deputation of the Indian National Congress to London he showed his resourcefulness and courage. In fact it can be stated without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Kelkar was at the height of glory in this period and history will record the debt that India owes to him for his services.

His Vision

After Lokamanya Tilak's death, a new era of non-violent, non-co-operation with Mahatma Gandhi at the helm of affairs was ushered in This is not the place to discuss or analyse as to what this new movement with all its practical and also metaphysical aspects achieved or what it lacked, where it succeeded or where it failed. The mantle of Lok Tilak had fallen upon Mr. Kelkar and he discharged his duties as a leader who was honest to his convictions. He was inheritor of traditions and principles in which fight was the essence of the struggle, the losses inflicted on the opponents were of equal importance as the increase of strength of nationalist cause and in which there never entered questions of spiritual propriety or otherwise in a straight political struggle. As an old hand at politics Mr. Kelkar saw very thoroughly the good and the evil of the new movement. He realised that there was a new appeal to the people as well as new strength and therefore, he joined the movement in right earnest and identified himself with it to the extent of being a member of the Working Committee of the Congress. But to leave the citadels of power to the opponents by boycott of Councils and offices was a proposition which he could not digest. He fought valiantly against it and other by-products of that negative movement with all his might. In these times he gave and received blows mercilessly but he never surrendered. It is not for those of the present generation to pass any judgment one way or the other. Suffice it to say that Mr. N. C. Kelkar had the satisfaction that at long last, entry into Councils and capture of offices of power were accepted even by orthodox Congressmen to be the spear head of agitation and work twelve years after in 1934 that he fought for and what he preached in those days of the Swaraj Party and after stood vindicated to the full. It can be stated even, that the ripe fruit of freedom fell in the lap of the people in August 1947 as the direct result of the capture of power. When the history of his period will be written by impartial historians Mr. Kelkar will get his due as an honest politician and a great statesman who had a vision of the future. "Sahitya Samrat."

Sahitya Samrat

Ten years before, that is 1937, Mr. Kelkar retired from the Trusteeship of the Kesari and Mahatratta institution and also from public life. It is doing him a great wrong to say that he entertained feelings of hatred or enmity towards the Congress. In his private talks as well as public speeches he expressed his admiration and allegience to the Congress which he described as the parent institution, Political life was not the only sphere wherein he worked. Co-operative movement, industrial activities and social reform were the other fields in which he has contributions of which any one can be proud. As an author and a poet a historian and a reasearch scholar as a philosopher and a learned man he had an unique position in Maharashtra where he is entitled as the Sahitya Samrat.

Loving And Lovable

In private life, Mr. Kelkar was loving and lovable. He was a man of his word and never hesitated to do a good turn to any one when the occasion arose. He was the moving spirit of many institutions and was virtually at the head of more than sixty institutions in Maharashtra. His title to greatness rests upon the nature of his personality. He is great because he was greater than his circumstances be they good or evil. Only death has proved how great he was. India mourns the loss of her great son, who in his own way fought for her freedom and had the good fortune to see her free!

CANDIDATES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

LONDON, Nov. 9, (Reuter): To encourage possible Olympic candidates to devote all the time possible to bring them to perfection for the games in London next year, the British Amateur Athletic Board has announced a list of 54 athletes from whom it is expected Britain's women's team will be chosen.

Miss Maureen Gardner, who this year failed by only one-fifth of a second to equal the world record for the 80 metres hurdles, is included in the 80 metres hurdles and 100 metres sprint.

Margaret Lucas who set up a new British discus record this year with 119 feet five inches is among the shot and discus selections, Mrs. Winifred Jordan and Sylvia Cheesman, the British 200 metres champion, are in the two sprints, and Miss J. Newbold, of Birmingham, is in three field events — shot, discus and javelin.

While London is grappling with the problem of accommodating thousands of athletes and visitors for the Olympic games next year, the Olympic Committee in Helsinki (Finland), where the 1952 games will be staged are receiving applications from all parts of the world for hotel reservations.

Some enclose donations, others include offers of their services.

TRIPLE CROWN FOR MISS BOCARRO

Dyer Claims Two Titles

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Dady Kapadia won another singles title this year when he won the Parsi Gymkhana Table-Tennis Tournament accounting for Varde at 21-18, 21-7 and then overwhelming Khanchand the scores being 15-21, 21-19, 21-13. Khan who was a very close second beat both Narayanan and K. H. Kapadia, the latter fighting a very close match before losing at 20-22, 22-24.

The ladies' singles title went to Miss Bocarro who played very well throughout the tournament and richly deserved the title.

Dyer got both the doubles titles. In partnership with Khanchand he succeeded in keeping the Kapadia brothers from the title and then helped Miss Bocarro to win her second title. Miss Brodie and Khan were the runners up

Miss Brodie completed her third runners up position when in partnership with Mrs. Gajendrasinh she was beaten to the first place by Miss Bocarro and Mrs. Nasikwalla. Miss Bocarro thus completed her first triple crown in first class Table-Tennis tournament.

The Junior's Singles title went to Dyer, B. C. Cooper playing second.

The results:

MEN'S SINGLES:

D. H. Kapadia beat P. S. Varde, 21-18, 21-7; beat H. M. Khanchand 15-21, 21-19, 21-13. A. H. Khan beat K. N. S. Narayanan 21-14, 21-13; beat K. H. Kapadia 22-20, 24-22. O'Dyer beat H. M. Khanchand, 21-19, 22-20; beat B. P. Baliga, 21-19, 22-20. K. S. Cooper beat K. N. S. Narayanan 21-10, 21-13; beat S. N. Motiwalla, 15-21, 21-11, 21-12. K. H. Kapadia beat B. P. Baliga 21-18, 21-16. P. S. Varde beat S. N. Motiwalla, 11-21, 23-21, 21-12.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

B. Cama beat M. Gajendrasinh 21-6, 21-6; beat G. Nasikwalla 20-22, 21-13, 21-14. N. Brodie beat G. Nasikwalla 15-21, 22-20, 22-20.

JUNIORS' SINGLES

B. S. Cooper beat R. M. Khatau, 21-17, 21-12. O'Dyer beat J. K. Umrigar, 21-14, 21-16.

MEN'S DOUBLES:

M. E. Ghasvala and S. N. Motiwalla beat P. K. Chaubal and R. M. Khatau, 22-20, 21-11. H. M. Khanchand and O'Dyer beat M. E. Chasvala and S. N. Motiwalla, 21-15, 22-20; beat K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia, 21-19, 21-12.

MIXED DOUBLES.

H. M. Khanchand and Gool Nasikwalla beat K. S. Cooper and Meera Gajendrasinh, 25-23, 21-14. O'Dyer and Enid Bocarro beat A. H. Khan and M. Brodie, 21-16, 21-18; beat H. M. Khanchand and Gool Nasikwalla 20-22, 21-16, 21-16.

Hindu Gymkhana In Drawn Match

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Hindu Gymkhana was concerned in a drawn match over the week-end with the Rander Islam Gymkhana. Each side was able to finish only one innings, the visitors, taking the second knock, fell only 28 runs short of their opponents' total.

For the Hindu Gymkhana M. M. Dalvi, Vora and V. R. Amladi were the chief contributors scoring 86 38 and 35 respectively.

Angalia's consistent bowling reaped good reward, retaining the final analysis of 29.4|5|69|5. But Murad retained a better analysis bagging four wickets at the cost of nine runs each.

When the visitors batted Angalia proved to be an excellent all-rounder being the top scorer with 58. Esmail 45 and A. E. Baporia 36 were others to score well. For the home team Bhatia bagged the highest number of wickets claiming four wickets for forty runs.

HINDU GYM. (First Innings):—Vora, c Nakhuda b Angalia 36, Kohare c Esrmail b Murad 17, M. M. Dalvi b Murad 86, Jobanputra c Nakhuda b Angalia 7, Bhatia b Murad 8, V. R. Amladi b Murad 35, B. G. Patil c Esmail b Baporia 0, S. D. Telang b Angalia 13, M. D. Telang b Angalia 16, Dossa not out 7, Kore c Esmail b Angalia 0, Extras 7, Total 232.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.—Angalia 29.4|5|69|5, Madari 11|2|52|0, Baporia 11|1|26|1, Murad 23|8|36|4, Alloo 10|3|30|0, Ashraf 2|0|12|0.

RANDER ISLAM GYM. (First Innings): Nakhuda lbw b Jobanputra 10, Alloo b Amladi 15, I. E. Baporia c Kore b Bhatia 8, Esmail lbw b Patel 45, Angalia st. Vora b Bhatia 58, A. E. Baporia c Vora b Kore 36, Nana lbw b Bhatia 0, E. A. Baporia c Amladi b Bhatia 7, Ashraff not out 4, Madari c Patel b Kore 0, Murad c Kothare b Kore 0, Extras 21, Total 204.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: — Amladi 13|1|38|1, Jobanputra 8|4|15|1, Kore 20|3|50|3, Bhatia 15|1|40|4, Dalvi 6|0|24|0, Patel 5|0|16|1.

Chandarana To Captain Bomb.y

BOMBAY, Sunday.—Uttam Chandarana, Bombay and India, has been selected by the Committee to skipper the Bombay side that will play in the inter-provincial Table-Tennis Championships. The team will be selected later.

Civil Liberties Of U.S. Citizens

A Comprehensive Programme

WASHINGTON: A programme to guarantee the same basic rights to every American "regardless of who he is or where he lives, or what his racial, religious or national origins are" was presented to-day to President Truman by his Committee on Civil Rights.

The 178-page report, drafted after a ten-month inquiry by a committee of outstanding citizens headed by Charles E. Wilson, President of the General Electric Company, called for immediate action to correct what it termed serious flaws in assuring all Americans the four essential rights of:

1. Safety and security of person.
2. Citizenship, and its privileges;
3. Freedom of conscience and expression; and
4. Equality of opportunity.

The committee made it clear that its purpose was not to evaluate the extent to which civil rights have been achieved but to focus its attention almost exclusively upon the shortcomings that still exist. In this respect the committee said:

"No fair-minded student of history will deny to the United States a position of leadership in enlarging the range of human liberties and rights, in recognizing and stating the ideals of freedom and equality, and in steadily and loyally working to make those ideals a reality. Whatever our failure....there has never been a time when the American people have doubted the validity of those ideals. We still regard them as vital to our democratic system. Our purpose is not to praise our country's progress. We believe its impressive achievements must be used as a stimulus to further progress."

In outlining the general problems the committee referred to many significant developments in U. S. history, the steady progress toward universal suffrage and the disappearance of brutality from U. S. society to a point "where the occurrence of a single act of violence is a shocking event because it is so out of keeping with our system of equal justice under the law." It also pointed to the building of the nation's present economy which "surely gives the individual greater social mobility, greater economic freedom of choice than any other nation has ever been able to offer."

Importance Of The Individual

"The central theme in our American heritage is the importance of the individual person," the report continued. It pointed out that "every human being has an essential dignity and integrity which must be safeguarded....Moreover, we believe the welfare of the individual is the final goal of group life....The only aristocracy that is consistent with our free way of life is an aristocracy of talent and achievement....This concept of equality which is so vital a part of our heritage knows no kinship with notions of human uniformity or regimentation....In our land men are equal, but they are free to be different....The aspiration and achievements of each member of society are to be limited only by the skills and energies he brings to the opportunities offered to all Americans. We can tolerate no restrictions upon the individual which depend upon irrelevant factors such as race, colour or religion.

"There is no essential conflict between freedom and government....Freedom means more than the traditional 'freedoms' listed in our Bill of Rights....Freedom has come to mean the right of a man to manage his own affairs as he sees fit up to the point where what he does interferes with the equal rights of others....It is government which must referee the clashes which arise among the freedoms of citizens."

The committee expressed its belief that the greatest hope for the future lies in the increasing awareness by more and more Americans of the gulf between civil rights principles and practices and cited the large number of private organizations whose chief aim is the furtherance of civil rights.

Accelerated Assimilation Of Negroes

The report cited the accelerated assimilation during the past ten years of Negroes into the ranks of American labour, the ending of segregated schools in some cities, the establishment of interracial churches and the employment of Negro teachers by white colleges; the hiring of Negroes as police officers in some Southern cities and "a growing tendency of Southern courts to see that the law is enforced impartially and equal justice done to all."

The committee called attention to the substantial decline in lynchings in the past two decades, from a high of 64 in 1921 to three in 1939. Since 1940 the annual figure has never exceeded six. The report said the committee regards the improvement in the record as a thing "to be dovoutly thankful for. But it also believes that a single lynching is one too many."

A large part of the report was devoted to the abuse of civil rights in different sections of the country and the bias practised against minority groups for economic or other reasons. "It is particularly unfortunate," the report said, "that the jury system has not always served to protect the right of the minority member to a fair trial."

Discussing the question of suffrage the report said that until very recently American Negroes in most Southern States "found it difficult to vote, but in recent years the situation has changed to the point where it can be said that Negroes are beginning to exercise the political rights of free Americans." Also the report found considerable progress made in the past decade in narrowing the gap between educational opportunities afforded white and Negro children.

The report criticized the discrimination against Negroes in the armed services and pointed out that the war showed that "the majority and minorities of our population can train and work and fight side by side in co-operation and harmony."

The report also pointed out that although Americans worship as they choose and the U. S. press is freer from government restraints than any the world has seen and American citizens are normally free to exercise their right to speak without fear of retribution "there are communities in which sporadic interferences with the rights of unpopular religious political and economic groups take place."

The report took up various types of discrimination practised in greater or lesser degree against minority groups in some areas. In a series of recommendations, the committee suggested Federal and State legislation to help insure the basic civil rights to all Americans.

In drawing up its recommendations the committee emphasized its conviction that the civil rights of the American people can be strengthened effectively by the normal processes of constitutional government.

Recommendations Of Committee

Following is a summary of the committee's recommendations towards guarantee of civil rights to all in all areas of the country:

To strengthen the machinery for protection of rights by reorganizing and enlarging the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice and establishing regional offices;

Establishment by State Governments of law enforcement agencies comparable to the Federal Civil Rights Division;

Setting up of a permanent Commission on Civil Rights under the President, to collect data and to carry on technical research. This would serve as a clearing house for the many private agencies in the field and would lay plans for dealing with broad civil rights problems, such as those arising from the technological displacement and probable migration of Southern Negroes to cities, and the status of (American) Indians and their relation to the Federal Government;

A Federal anti-lynching law which would cover participation of State and local public officers, punish them for failure to use proper measures to protect a suspect against mob violence or for failure to arrest those responsible for mob violence;

A review of wartime experience in evacuation and detention (largely persons of Japanese descent moved from the Pacific Coast area) looking toward development of a policy to prevent abridgement of the civil rights of any person because of race or ancestry;

Enactment of legislation establishing a procedure by which claims of evacuees for losses resulting from wartime evacuation can be promptly settled;

Action by States or Congress to end poll taxes as a voting prerequisite;

Legislation to assure qualified persons the right to participate in Federal primaries and elections;

Modification of naturalization laws to permit granting of citizenship without regard to race, colour or national origin;

Repeal of State laws discriminating against aliens who are ineligible for citizenship because of race, colour or national origin;

Grant of citizenship to the people of Guam and American Samoa and suffrage to the citizens of the District of Columbia and to the (American) Indian residents of the States of Arizona and New Mexico.

Legislation to end all discrimination and segregation based upon race or colour, in the armed services;

Legislation to strengthen the right to freedom of conscience and expression;

Action by the Government to clarify the loyalty obligations of Federal employees and establish standards by which their civil rights will be maintained;

Elimination of segregation based on race, colour, creed or national origins, from American life;

Barring Federal assistance to public or private agencies which practise discrimination and segregation.

Enactment of Federal and State fair employment acts prohibiting discrimination in private employment. This would apply also to labour unions and trade and profession associations;

Enactment of State laws for fair educational practices for public and private educational institutions.

Outlawing by States of restrictive convenants in the sale of property;

Federal law banning discrimination in all public services, and prohibiting segregation in interstate transportation;

State laws guaranteeing equal access to places of public accommodation for persons of all races, colours and creeds; and

A long-term campaign of public education to inform the people of the civil rights to which they are entitled and which they owe to one another.

Members of the Civil Rights Committee, set up by the President by an executive order December 5, 1946, "in order to take all possible steps to safeguard our civil rights", include John S. Dickey President of Dartmouth College, Bishop Haas of Michigan, Frank Graham, President of North Carolina University, James Carey, C.I.O. official, Charles Luckman, Chairman of the President's Citizens Food Committee, and a number of other prominent citizens.—U.S.I.S.

"LEARN HINDI OR QUIT" ORDER ON MAULVIS

PATNA, Nov. 9, (U. P. A.): The Patna City Municipality has, it is learnt, directed all Maulvis employed in the Maktabs under its control to learn Hindi within three months; otherwise they will be deemed as unfit to continue to hold their jobs.

Notice to this effect has been served on all Maulvis by Mr Azadbin Tahir, Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Patna City Municipality.

It is further learnt that Mr. Tahir will move a resolution at the next meeting of the Committee to make a rule that official business should be transacted in the Patna City Municipality in Hindi.

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CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 13, 2003.
Muslim: Zilhej 26, 1366.
Parsi: Khordad 8, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-44 a.m. Sunset: 6-02 p.m.
Hightide: 10-02, 22.54.
Lowtide: 04-02, 16-28

Today's Engagements

RUSSA MEHTA'S LECTURE: Under the auspices of the Youths' Own Union, (YOU), Mr. Russa Mehta will speak on "The Part Parsis should play in the two Dominions, viz., Union of India and Pakistan", today (Monday), at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) hall, at 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS: Mr. S. S. Reuben will speak on "Architecture of Jaipur and Amber" (illustrated by lantern slides), at 6-15 p.m., today, at Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library.

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA: Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue will be guest of honour at annual Dhanwantari Pujan in Prabhuram Ayurvedic College Hall, 2, Anantwadi, (first floor), Bhuleshwar today (Monday), at 4-30 p.m. The Pujan will be performed by the President of the Sabha, Vd. Jadavji Trikamji Acharya

JAMSHED MEHTA'S LECTURE

Shri Jamshed Mehta of Karachi will give a public lecture under the auspices of the Freedom Group on "Present Problem" at the Modi Hall, Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street, Fort, at 6.p.m. to-day. Prof. P. A. Wadia will preside.

MAHARASHTRA UTKARSHA MANDAL: Public condolence meeting for the sudden demise of Mr. N. C. Kelkar will be held at Brahman Sabha Gokhale Hall, today (Monday), at 6 p.m. Mr. M. S. Aney will preside.

B. P. FEDERATION OF SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: The following office-bearers were elected for the year 1947-48:—Vice-President: Mr. M. G. Bapt; Hon. Gen.-Secretary: Mr. M. C. Valdya; Treasurer: Mr. G. B. Juvekar.

A resolution was passed calling upon the various Secondary Teachers' Associations in the Province to organise had hold public meetings on 29th Nov. 1947 to protest against the delay on the part of the Government in publishing the Secondary Schools Committee (Ghate-Parulekar Committee) Report.

Resolutions were also passed, one expressing sorrow at the sad demise of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, another expressing sympathy for the evacuee teachers and requesting the management of schools to absorb them.

BOMBAY SINDHI EDUCATION SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the above Society two schools viz P.D.H. Sindhi Primary School and Seth Kanayalal D. Hinduja Sindhi Secondary School (The Bombay Sindhi Secondary School)—already recognized and registered by the educational department are being run at present on 333 Kalbadevi Road. Now the Secondary School is being expanded into a full-fledged English High School in the same premises. The work for the standards V VI and VII will commence from Monday 17th November. Admissions will be taken from today (Monday) between 10 a. m. and 1 p.m. There is special provision for Sanskrit music and physical training etc.

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H. E. Lady Mountbatten chatting with the inmates of an evacuee camp at Lyallpur during her recent tour of the Punjab.

Homage To Veterans Of World Wars

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Homage to the veterans who died in two World Wars was paid today when Bombay observed two minutes memorial silence

Guns boomed at Cooperage, Naigaum and Shivaji Park and mills sirens in North Bombay sounded at exactly 11 a.m when all bus, tram and pedestrian traffic came to a halt. Factories and mills suspended work for the period. Rail, water and air transport, however, were not affected.

Money for the welfare of ex-servicemen was collected in churches and by private organisations.

Improvement In Rent Bill Appreciated

The Secretary of Socialist Party (Bombay) writes:—"The Socialist Party appreciates the improvements made by the Select Committee in the Bombay Rent Control Bill. These improvements will be welcomed as they were necessary and desired by the tenants of Bombay. The most important improvement is with regard to the Landlord's power to evict tenants. The original Bill conferred wide powers in this connection. It provided that a landlord can eject any tenant when he needed the premises "for his son daughter, father or mother or any person for whom he is under an obligation to provide residence." This clause has been deleted by the Select Committee. Now he can requisition, a premises only when it is needed for his personal occupation or for the occupation of those persons for whose benefit the premises are held.

The Second Improvement is with regard to increase of rent. The original Bill authorised the landlord to make an increase of 6 per cent in the rent of premises on the amount expended for reasonable improvement and structual alterations. This clause too has been deleted. The landlord is now allowed to increase the rent only by agreement with the tenant for the improvements for which the tenant enters into a contract with him. The committee has made it clear that they cannot increase the rent for the repairs and improvements which he is legally bound to carry out.

Besides these two main improvements there are also minor improvements which deserve notice. The Party is happy to find that the public opinion has influenced the Rent Bill.

Wedding Of Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee's Son

The wedding of Mr. Anis, son of Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, with Miss Khairunnisa daughter of Mr. G. B. Shivji was celebrated on Sunday evening at "Flowermead" Warden Road A large and distinguished gathering was present.

Encouragement Of Hindustani

The Government of Bombay has set apart Rs. 600 for the current financial year for the encouragement of Hindustani Literature (Hindi and Urdu books of special merit if the vocabulary and style used are simple and easy) published for the first time after 1930, either in Nagri or Urdu script. Preference will be given to the applicants in the Bombay Province and to books published in both the scripts

This amount will be devoted to (i) giving cash prizes, (ii) purchasing copies and (iii) helping in similar ways, authors and publishers who have been invited to apply with 18 copies of each book at their own cost, giving the full name and address of the author and publisher and all particulars about the edition, price, availability, special features etc.

Applications should reach the Chairman, Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani, "Loka Kalyan", 77 Shanwar Peth, Poona-2, before December 15, 1947.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, Nov. 10.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Govindrao Barhanpurkar (Pakawaj) 8-45 A. S. Inamdar (Marathi Song) 9-0 D. R. Nimbargi (Desi Todi) 12-0 Bahnon Ke Liye Programme of special interest to women 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Sab Rang 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 4-20 Kamalabai Barodekar (Pad) 4-40 Krishna Kulkarni (Gaud Sarang) 5-0 Govindrao Barhanpurkar (Pakhawaj) 5-15 Mohammad Siddiq (Dadra) 5-30 Pushpa Shroff & Party (Gujarati Geeto) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 A. S. Inamdar (Vocal) 6-30 Mohammad Siddiq (Ghazal) 6-45 Pushpa Shroff & Party (Gujrati Geeto) 7-0 Krishna Kulkarni (Patdeep) 7-30 Pardeshi Moodino Upyog 7-45 Madhur Geeto 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kamalabai Barodekar (Bhopp) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 News Relay 9-45 Art Time Talk In English 10-0 Kamalabai Barodekar (Bagesh) 10-20 Tarana Bihag 10-30 D. R. Nimbargi (Basan).

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Bhakti 5-45 p.m. Topics 5-55 Locals 6-15 Rural Listeners

61.48 m. (4.880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Pushpa Shroff & Party (Gujrati Geeto) 8-15 Mohammad Siddiq (Dadra) 9-0 D. R. Nimbargi (Shankara) 9-30 Marathi Pad.

CONTROLS MUST CONTINUE

Bombay Govt. Staff Federation's Demand

BOMBAY, Sunday

A meeting of the General Council of the Bombay Government Staff Federation was held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall this evening under the Presidentship of Mr. Ashok Mehta when nine resolutions on different subjects were passed.

One of the resolutions urged the Government that the present controls on food grains and other things necessary for daily life should not be lifted and assured full co-operation of the members of the Federation in all anti-corruption measures of the Government.

By another resolution the Government of Bombay was urged to open immediately discussion with the Federation regarding the composition structure and scope of joint committee

The Council also resolved that a conference of the primary members of the Federation be held during the next Christmas holidays.

WARRANT BY PAKISTAN COURT

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar)

Abubaker Dawood Agbotwalla ..... Applicant.

vs.

Imperator ..... Opponent.

The applicant against whom a charge of cheating was pending in the Magistrate's Court at Lahore and who had failed to present himself before that Court, was arrested in Bombay on 5th September 1947 under a warrant issued by that Court. He had been put up before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, on 6th September when it was ordered that he be sent to Lahore in custody. He approached the High Court in Revision from that order.

Their Lordships held that as at the date of execution of the warrant, Pakistan was a foreign country, Indian Courts had no jurisdiction to execute the warrant issued by the Lahore High Court and the only course for the apprehension of the accused was to adopt proper extradition proceedings.

Mr. S. G. Husseini appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the applicant's surety.

SUIT SETTLED ON PAYMENT TO CHARITY

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Desai)

Maneklal Bnagwandas Patel ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Premabai widow of Madhavji Hariram Rangwalla .... Defendant.

The Plaintiff who carries on business as a jeweller, had filed this suit against the defendant for Rs. 3426-12-6 as the balance of the price of diamond, ruby and other ornaments of the value of Rs. 16,626-12-6 supplied to her. The plaintiff alleged that these ornaments had been ordered some time in November 1941 by the defendant and her late husband. The defendant's husband died on 20th November 1941. The plaintiff further alleged that the defendant had, since the death of her husband, made various part payments aggregating to Rs. 13,200/- by means of cheque signed by her brother as her duly authorized agent.

The defendant contended that this was an entirely false suit brought against her, that neither her husband nor herself had ordered any ornaments from the plaintiff, that her brother N. V. Thakkar was not her agent and that it was the Maharani of Kolhapur for whom Thakkar had ordered certain ornaments in November 1941.

At the hearing on the defendant undertaking to pay Rs. 3501/- to the Harkisondas Hospital by way of charity in the name of her late husband, and each party withdrawing the allegations made against the other, the suit was, by consent, dismissed, no order being made as to costs.

Mr. N. A. Mody instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Madgaokar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. D. Banaji and Mr. J. R. Vimadalal instructed by Messrs. Mulla & Mulla appeared for the defendant.

Holiday For Rationing Offices

All Ward Area Rationing Offices in the City and the Suburbs will remain closed on Nov. 12 and 13. They will remain open on Monday, (Nov. 10), They will work with a skeleton staff on Tuesday (Nov. 11), from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. for the following work:—Acceptance of 'A' and 'V' applications; delivery of ration cards against "A' and 'V' applications and Declaration forms; acceptance of ration cards for deposit and cancellation and delivery of deposited ration cards.

HOLIDAY FOR GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS

All Government Grain Shops and Government Godowns, Grains and Gur Supplying Centres will remain closed on November 13 on account of Diwali.

Construction Of Rent Act

Important Decision

(Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee & Mr. Justice Tendolkar)

Rustomji Pestonji Pir .. Appellant (Defendant).

vs.

Sorabji Dadabhoy Tata and another .. Respondents (Plaintiffs).

The respondents, husband and wife, had filed this suit against the appellant who was their tenant for ejectment, rent and compensation for wrongful use and occupation after obtaining a certificate from the Rent Controller that the tenant was guilty of conduct which amounted to nuisance. At the relevant date for the purpose of the Rent Act, viz., 1st September 1940 the premises were let to a sister of the respondent 2 at the rent of Rs. 40/- per month in consideration of her looking after the building. The Rent Controller, however fixed the standard rent at Rs. 110/- per month and held that the monthly rent being over Rs. 80/- he had jurisdiction to grant the certificate.

The appellant who later on became a tenant of the same flat, contended that the standard rent being under Rs. 40/- he was protected by the Rent Act of 1939 which applied and not the Rent Act of 1944 and therefore the Controller appointed as he was under the latter Act had no jurisdiction to grant the Certificate.

The trial judge, Mr. Justice Chagla, held that under the concluding words in section 13(b) of the Rent Act of 1944, the Controller had jurisdiction to fix the standard rent, and having fixed the standard rent at Rs. 110/- to grant the Certificate. The trial judge had theretore passed an ejectment decree in favour of the respondents.

On appeal by the tenant, their lordships reversed the decision of the trial judge and held that the concluding words "or for any other reason any difficulty arises in giving effect to this part" in section 13(b) of the Rent Act of 1944 must be construed 'ejusdem generis' with the preceding words so as to empower the Controller to fix the standard rent only in cases analogous to those in the earlier part of the clause. A case like the present one in which at the relevant date the rent was paid partly in cash and partly in the form of services was not covered by those words in clause (b) of section 13. There being no provision in the Rent Act of 1944 empowering the Controller fix the standard rent in cases of this kind, the proper course for the parties was to have the standard rent fixed by the Court under its inherent powers. Their lordships therefore allowed the appeal on that issue and remanded the case back to the trial court for hearing on the other issues.

The Advocate-General and Mr. M. M. Jhaveri instructed by Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwalla appeared for the appellant.

Mr. M. J. Mistree and Mr. H. M. Jeerval instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. appeared for the respondents.

CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Government Research Fellowship Lectures

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee will deliver the Government Research Fellowship Lectures for 1947 on "Contributions to the Study of Fatimid Law." The following is the detailed programme:

Monday, (Nov. 17): "Introduction."
Wednesday, (Nov. 19): "Sources of Law."
Friday, (Nov. 21): "Life of Cadi Nu'man."
Tuesday, (Nov. 25): "Da'a'imu l-Islam, I."
Thursday, (Nov. 27): "Da'a'imu'l-Islam, II."

Sir Rustam Masani will preside over Lecture 1. The lectures will be delivered in the Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall of the Institute (136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay) and will commence at 6 p.m. each day. The lectures are open to the public

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Annie Besant

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ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 9, (API): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours (IST) on 9th Nov. 1947:—

Ahmedabad 91 67 0 0 0; Ahmednagar 88 70 0 0 minus 0.5; Allanabad 91 58 0 0 minus 0.1; Aurangabad 89 65 0 0 minus 0.5; Bangalore 85 62 0 0 minus 1.6; Baroda 94 57 0 0 —; Belgaum 85 57 0 0 minus 0.9; Benares 90 60 0 0 minus 0.1. Bhuj 91 62 0 0 0; BOMBAY 86 76 0 0 minus 0.3; Calcutta 90 70 0 0 minus 0.4; Cherrapunji 69 87 3.2; Colombo 86 73 0 0 minus 4.3. Cuttack 90 73 0 0 minus 0.9; Darjiling 56 44 0 0 minus 0.3; Madras 90 75 0 0 minus 5.0; Madura 92 73 0 0.1 minus 2.5; Mahabaleshwar 76 60 0.1 0.1 minus 0.7; Mangalore 84 72 0 0 minus 1.5; Nagpur 89 62 0 0 —; Patna 89 65 0 0 minus 0.1; Poona 91 70 0.1 0.1 minus 0.6; Rajkot 93 62 0 0 minus 0.1; Shillong 67 46 0 0 minus 0.9; Sholapur 90 71 0.1 0.1 minus 0.7; Simla 59 47 0 0 minus 0.2; Surat 96 71 0 0 minus 0.1.

DAILY WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Nov. 9, (API): The following is the weather summary for Sunday, the 9th Nov. 1947:—

Thundershowers have occurred locally in East Hyderabad and at a few stations in the East Central Provinces, the South Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 10TH EVENING: Thundershowers will occur locally in South-East Madras and South Malabar and at a few stations in Mysore, Hyderabad and the adjoining Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan. Night temperatures will fall in the central parts of the country and the North Deccan.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"There is an end to the fingers which feed the twigs to the fire; but the fire is transmitted, and no one knows when it will be put out."

—CHUANG CHOU
(D, CIRCA 280 B.C.)

The Bombay Chronicle

EXPORT DRIVE NEEDED FOR INDIA

The Hon. Mr. Bhabha, Minister for Commerce in the Government of India, has sounded a timely warning regarding some vital defects of India's national economy in the present circumstances. Throughout recorded history, India has been a country with a surplus of exports over imports. But under the new situation that has developed in the last year or two that position has altered beyond recognition. A country, which, after meeting all adverse charges of the British Government and interest on borrowed capital, used to have a credit balance of some 75 crores a year and which maintained and even increased this balance even during the war, is now, according to the figures given by the Minister, threatened with a debit balance of some 200 crores and more. Some of our most considerable exports,—jute, for instance,—have suffered, because of the partition of the country and though we have paid off our sterling debt and thrown aside British domination and its "Home" charges, Mr. Bhabha still estimates the "invisible imports" of India at 45 crores. We do not know the items which make up this huge figure,—possibly freight on foreign shipping,—but we do not question the figure. On the import side, our food shortage and the phenomenal rise in prices of food have led to increasing volume of those imports that adds to the deficit estimated by the Minister at 225 crores. Against these, we may set off a restricted imports policy, cutting off all non-essential or luxury imports,—though whether the saving thus made would be worth while and whether thereby only the luxury-consumers would be touched and no one else is more than we can say. Anyway, Mr. Bhabha believes that it would suffice to fill the gap caused by the fall in exports due to the partition of the country.

Another source, from which the Commerce Minister hopes to make up a part of the deficit in our balance of international accounts, is the release of a part of our sterling balances, and the interest on the rest which will be funded. It would have been useful if the Minister had, in this connection, informed his audience what agreement, if any, had at last been reached regarding this vexed question of our sterling balances. We know this year Britain has promised to release £65 million, which may be equal to 85 crores. But looking to Britain's own plight, we doubt if even that figure is likely to be made available to us in the years to come. And as for the chances of any considerable interest, frankly, we are sceptic, despite the authority of the Commerce Minister to the contrary. Even on the Anglo-American Loan, Britain had stipulated that no interest would be paid for five years after the loan was paid and, perhaps, thereafter as well. What hope can there be of our succeeding where the powerful Americans failed. And, even assuming that interest will be paid, on what portion of the sterling balances would it be paid? And at what rate? Dr Dalton has officially declared they would demand a substantial scaling down of the amount of our accumulated balances which are today due from Britain. If even half of this is written off, and if only 2 per cent interest is allowed on what remains,—payable when able,—Mr. Bhabha cannot expect more than 10 crores from this source in the years to come. It is a shaky position and we would suggest the Commerce Department would do well to reconsider the figure,—unless it is in possession of facts and figures which are not disclosed.

There remains the spurring up of exports of goods from India into markets left fairly open by the disappearance of Japan from world competition and also of Germany. But will not these countries themselves develop industrialising ambitions, so that the market may not lie at the mercy of the foreign supplier, be it Asian, or American, European or African? All the countries which Japan used to supply with manufactured goods in Asia, America or Africa, have their own ambitions to develop indigenous industry or some of them have powerful, highly developed neighbours, like the United States, which will leave very little room for India to take her goods to those distant parts, and hope to make up her own deficit in the balance of accounts in that way. The claim, moreover, on increasing volume of goods produced in this country of her own workers and peasants, for a steadily improving standard of living for themselves, does not seem to have been stressed by Mr Bhabha even though ours is the lowest standard of living and the only hope of improving it is by developing large scale industry and making the goods and services needed to improve that standard ourselves. Finally, adequate attention has not been paid to the need of foreign imports of plant and machinery to develop more rapidly our own industry, which may necessitate large imports even after our food needs are met from indigenous resources. For the moment, the sources of supply for such items are choked and unable to meet the orders from abroad. But when they have met their own local needs or to the extent they succeed in their own export drives, such as Britain plans for herself, we may expect an increase on the debit side, which threatens to be much more lasting than the Commerce Minister would like to allow. On the whole, however, the prescription he has offered is inescapable even if we question the efficacy of some of the ingradients. Mr. Bhabha regards as "excellent dollar earners", the products of our arts and crafts like carved and inlaid woodworks, brass art wares, ivory carvings, cotton and silk embroidery, gold and silver embroidered goods, coir and coir products and the like. He rightly regards this list as purely illustrative and that a detailed survey can disclose fuller potentialities of this group of possible exports. There are big possibilities of expanding this group provided that Government makes special efforts to encourage and develop such arts and crafts. Indeed, with regard to exportable goods in general, Mr. Bhabha does well to point out that "we may not have enough of surplus left in many lines of our export trade to cater for the needs of the export market unless we can increase our production." Mr. Bhabha has also done a service by emphasising the point that it is not enough to produce more but that in order to sell we must produce goods at competitive prices. What then must we do to increase production for foreign as well as home markets, and that at competitive prices? That is the crux of the problem. Mr Bhabha gives only a part of the answer when he says that this is a subject eminently for long term research and investigation and that we shall need to establish an organisation like the BETRO (British Export Trade Research Organisation) "in order to undertake systematic studies into the all-important questions about the quality and prices of our exportable commodities." There are many things which Government can do even apart from our Indian BETRO to stimulate production. Government can do much to secure industrial peace and to impart technical education of the highest grade. Government can also establish model factories of its own to show how high grade goods can be produced at competitive prices. In short we expect from Government prompt initiative in a powerful industrial drive as a condition precedent to a successful export drive.

Morocco In The U. N.

There is an interesting report from Lake Success to the effect that Sir Mahomed Zafarullah Khan, the leader of the Pakistan delegation, was considering raising the question of Spanish Morocco in the Political Committee. We do hope Sir M. Zafarullah does raise the question and force the leaders of the United Nations to pronounce upon it. The Moroccan independence movement has submitted a memorandum to the United Nations, which is interesting—and, therefore, doubly embarrassing to the U. N. leaders—also because it covers both the French and Spanish zones and lays down at least 25 specific charges against the French, too. As to Spanish Morocco, the Moroccco nationalists pose the challenge that "if the United Nations considers the Spanish regime bad for the Spanish people, it should also recognise that it is equally bad for Moroccans, who are under Spanish control."

The argument is fair and unassailable. The U. N. has condemned and diplomatically boycotted Franco Spain. But denunciation of Franco Spain's control over Spanish Morocco is an extremely awkward problem because it might be used as denunciation of imperialism which should not be done. Then there is the inevitable repercussion of the issue on France. Any pronouncement on Spanish Morocco would automatically turn attention to control over the French Zone, too. The United Nations will be in a dilemma. But the issue of Moroccan independence has got to be faced sooner or later. The fight of Moroccan Arabs under their gallant leader Emir Abdul Krim is of long standing and it includes fight against the imperialism of both France and Spain. It is a fight for liberation from domination by the French foreigner as well as the Spanish foreigner and for the national independence of the entire country not merely of one particular zone. This fight will now increasingly gather force as a result of the general awakening in the Arab world and among all "colonial" peoples.

Frankly Speaking

Common Aspirations, But—

Replying to the general discussion on the Director-General's report at the Asian Regional Conference last week, Mr. Jef Rens, Secretary-General of the Conference, pointed out the fundamental similarity between the requirements and aspirations of Asian working classes and those elsewhere. He stated a great truth in admirable words when he said: "To be free to speak and think without fear, to be free to choose one's occupation and follow one's vocation, to be free to go wherever one wishes, to be free to hold one's head high without cringing before any man, these are the freedoms for which every person in this world, however poor and humble, feels a constant longing in the depth of his soul." There is indeed little difference between the longings of the workers of the East and those of the West. But there is a sad difference in their respective progress—satisfying their common longings. And the I.L.O. can do much for the uplift of the poor, half-starved ignorant worker of the East. In doing all that it can to achieve this object the I.L.O. can justify its international character. Nor can the I.L.O. afford to neglect the millions of Asia's agricultural workers. They will be grateful to the Secretary-General's promise that the I.L.O. would devote itself with energy and perseverance to the task of working out appropriate methods for dealing with their social problems.

Lesson Of Baramula

Saturday's developments in the Kashmir fighting constitute a decisive turn in the situation and the beginning of the end of the invasion. The recapture of Baramula should awaken the leaders of the raiding forces to a sense not only of the inevitable but also of their responsibilities towards their men and to the consequences of the prolongation of the "invasion." There can be no doubt that Indian troops and the Kashmiris will not rest till the last raider has been expelled from the country. Nor can there be any doubt at all that this objective will be ultimately achieved. The continuous bleeding in men, munition, money and demoralisation and the later consequences of it will hurt not the defenders but the invaders and their supporters. This is all very clear on any sober and intelligent appreciation of the adventure which was launched upon so unjustly and so rashly. Had not they better realise their failure and retire leaving Kashmir and its people to the enjoyment of peace and the exercise of their just and democratic rights? A serious responsibility devolves on the leaders of Pakistan, too. Enough mischief has already been done, as also enough harm, in a real sense, to Pakistan itself. It is time for a change of policy and attitude. It is time for them to exercise their undoubted influence over the raiders and to revise their opinion regarding the admirably fair and democratic offer of a plebiscite in Kashmir under international auspices.

Pakistan And German Treaty

There is seldom anything upon which the Big Four, their Foreign Ministers and the Deputies of their Foreign Ministers agree. In fact, discussion on every single issue of any major importance has always ended in a deadlock. It is nothing surprising, therefore, that the present session in London of the Foreign Ministers should be characterised by almost irreconcilable differences even over the procedural details of a German Peace Treaty Conference. It is all very regrettable. But what we particularly regret, because it is a matter of special interest to India, is the reported deadlock over the inclusion of Pakistan among the invitees to the conference. It is stated that the Soviet Union which, at the previous session in Moscow had quite rightly accepted the right of India to be represented objects to the inclusion of Pakistan. It is true that Pakistan emerged as a separate State since the Moscow conference and, of course, Pakistan was non-existent during the war with Germany. But Pakistan is a State created out of India and, therefore, was a participant in the war against Nazi Germany. It is clearly entitled to be included in the conference. So far as India is concerned it will unhesitatingly support, and work for, the inclusion of Pakistan as India has invariably worked for the inclusion of the new State in other international organisations and bodies.

Iraq Denies Outbreak Of Cholera

BAGHDAD, Nov. 9, (Reuter): A denial that there has been an outbreak of cholera in Iraq was made in an official "communique" today.

The 'communique" confirmed that cholera had appeared at Dubay 60 miles south of the Iraqi border on the Persian Gulf and added that the Iraq Health authorities took immediate measures to inoculate Iraq's southern population and imposed a ban on air and sea passages.

Our Readers' Views

Rationing And Mahatmaji

Sir,—Today we read that Mahatma Gandhi has announced his proposal to launch a campaign for the abolition of rationing and the removal of food control no sooner was he free from his immediately preoccupation of restoring communal harmony in India. I think people in cities and in Bombay in particular must realise the gravity of this proposal of Mahatmaji. We must inform him that, notwithstanding all the defects attaching to the administration of controls and rationing we cannot do without rationing of foodstuffs at least for some years to come. This is not the special concern of Mahatmaji. Food is a need of the flesh and therefore, should be left to materialists The people and their elected representatives will settle this question We are ordinary people and don't relish death by starvation—and we are the overwhelming majority.

When Mahatmaji is free from his present preoccupation, there is work for him to do which he alone can do. Our educated have lost their soul owing to their obsession for English. Banishment of the usurper, viz English language, is necessary programme for regaining the lost soul. This is a spiritual mission and, therefore, a special concern of Mahatmaji. Instead of rationing, let Mahatmaji turn his efforts towards the 'abolition' of the tyranny of English, and of the intellectual enslavement which lakhs of our educated countrymen are actually enjoying.

Girgaum 7-11-47. P. R. LELE.

Refugees' Plight

Sir,—There are so many Sindhi refugees in Bombay who are in sore trouble owing to the shortage of housing accommodation. They have got their own houses, flats, shops, etc., in Karachi and other places in Sind, and they are prepared to exchange the same for reasonable housing accommodation in Bombay. But the Government ought to recognise this exchange business and should hold out an assurance to the Sindhi refugees that they will not be dislodged after they are once put in occupation of some premises. This step will also help towards mitigating the pugree evil which is so rampant among a section of Bombay landlords—Yours, etc.

Oct. 31. HUMANITY

Borivli Notified Area Committee Affairs

Sir,—Borivli, one time health resort of Bombay, with a population of thirty thousand, is faced with a great problem of Notified Area Committee mismanagement. People's discontent is increasing everyday. A number of landlords have been erecting structures in violation of the bye-laws of the N.A.C. Rules. The selfish motive of some landlords to get maximum rent at minimum cost has led to inadequate provisions for latrines, water-supply, drainage and other things necessary for a decent and healthy living. The result is that heaps of filth and refuge at every nook and corner have become the order of the day.

It is high time for the Collector of Thana District intervened and took drastic steps to put an immediate end to such unhealthy state of affairs.

In the interest of 30,000 residents of Borivli for whom this has become a question of life and death, it is essential for the Minister of Local-Self Government to go through the past records and to come to immediate decisions.—Yours, etc.,

K. B. MEHTA.

Kingdom Commence?

Sir,—There is a widespread but incorrect belief that a "free" period of 182 days is given to persons returning to the United Kingdom for permanent residence and that if the number of days spent in the United Kingdom in the year of arrival is less than 182 then there is no liability to tax for that year. This belief is wrong since the only "free" period is that allowed to "temporary" visitors who may stay in the United Kingdom for not more than 182 days in a fiscal year without liability, provided no residence is maintained. Persons returning to the United Kingdom with "intentions of permanent residence" are treated as resident for the whole year of arrival. This rule applies no matter how late in the year arrival may occur; e.g. a landing on the 5th April with "intentions of permanent residence" involves liability as a resident for the full fiscal year ending on that day.

Where intentions as to future residence are uncertain a concession may be claimed in certain circumstances and all documentary evidence to substantiate statements as to possible return abroad should be carefuly retained.

Obviously the Revenue Authorities in the United Kingdom will seek to prove that permanent residence was intended from the date of arrival in the absence of clear proof to the contrary.—Yours, etc.,

WILFRED T. FRY LTD.

43 Buckingham,
Palace Gardens,
London.

Iraq Fund "To Help Save Palestine"

BAGHDAD, Nov. 9, (Reuter): A Royal Decree was issued today permitting the Iraq Government to spend £200,000 "to help save Palestine".

Dr. Abdul Hamdi al Pachachi, former Premier of Iraq today said that he supported the declaration reported to have been made recently by Emir Feisal Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister and delegate to the United Nations General Assembly that his country would quit the United Nations the instant the Assembly voted for the partition of Palestine.

Dr. Pachachi said the Arab States must withdraw from the United Nations immediately partition was adopted.

"We must fight the Zionists and their supporting powers with the same weapons", he added.

Our London Letter

TORIES DEMAND GENERAL ELECTION

Sir Stafford Cripps' Sunday Sermon: Weather And Wedding

LONDON.—Undoubtedly the defeat sustained by the Labour Party at municipal elections was colossal. Labour lost no less than 685 seats But that does not mean that Parliament should be dissolved as Mr. Churchill is demanding, and general elections held. Parliament can be dissolved only in two ways; defeat of the Government in the House of Commons or at the expiry of the term of the present Parliament. While the Government continues to enjoy the confidence of the House it has every right to refuse to call a General Election. Mr. Churchill is talking unadulterated nonsense when he says that because of the municipal defeat for the Government "to govern will be against the wishes of the people." While the Government should refuse to listen to the cry of the Tories it will do well to consider the causes of its defeat. It is an undoubted fact that under Labour conditions in many towns have actually improved. The defeat has nothing to do with Labour's management of local affairs. The set-back is due to two reasons in the main. First, the growing austerity imposed on the people by the Government has made it less popular specially with middle classes who prefer their menus to ideology; secondly, unceasing campaign of misrepresentation to which the Labour Government has been subjected by what is known as "popular press". If millions read day in and day out that all their troubles are due to the Labour Government can they be blamed for beginning to believe it. It is also a fact that a large number of Labourites are dissatisfied with "Government's half-hearted" measures to push forward socialisation. No purpose will be served by trying to minimise the magnitude of defeat, as is being done in certain Labour sections. Facts must be faced even if they are not pleasant. Whatever the causes, the fact remains that the Labour Party has sustained a bad defeat. This is definitely a warning which the Party can ignore only at its peril. Efforts must be made to revive confidence in the people, though the task of kindling enthusiasm in austerity stomachs is not an easy one.

Cripps' Broadcast

On Sunday night Sir Stafford Cripps, easily one of the most sincere Cabinet Ministers addressed the men and women to bear cheerfully their present troubles. Conditions are bad. But the Britishers have been in worse conditions in the past when, for instance, there was mass unemployment, affecting millions of people. He promised in the present difficulties there was no question of some going without, while others having plenty. "We are all going without and dividing what is between us." This is undoubtedly the fairest thing to do. But does this arrangement work in actuality? The rich always get more than their less fortunate countrymen, though it must be admitted that efficient administration of rationing system has prevented the common man and woman from being deprived of the necessaries of life. Sir Stafford Cripps spoke with the greatest sincerity, yet not many were stirred by his broadcast, for it lacked dynamite which alone seems to stir men these days. More often than not Mr. Churchill's speeches contain little that can be considered 'thought-provoking. But his magic words do the trick—they leave his audience spell-bound. Sir Stafford Cripps might have talked more sense than Mr. Churchill. But not a word in his speech could hypnotise his listeners. It was more a sermon from the pulpit than a stirring call to people to rally to the rescue of the nation and sermons have lost their appeal.

State Hotels For Aged

Soon will Britain have hotels for old men and women with hot and cold water in bed rooms. A Bill to this effect has already been introduced in the Commons. The hotels will be open to men over 65 and women over 60. Those who can afford to pay will pay a standard charge; others will pay according to their means. But there will be a minimum charge of 21 shillings a week. The hotels will run on modern lines and, I do hope, every room will be provided with a wireless set for many old men and women. Radio is only thing that can brighten their idle hours. A project of this kind should command the approval of all men and women. But some Tories may even oppose this humane reform. The hands of the Government of India are fully occupied with many things. But they too must pay some attention to their aged people

Dull Gray Days

The summer is over and dull gray days have returned. But that does not make the Englishman depressed. In fact, he likes it. "Nice change, isn't it," they ask. The people appear to have been energised by change in weather and the other day a unit of people in a cinema house actually booed and hissed Mr. Herbert Morrison in a West End Cinema. This demonstration was rather unusual; in fact unEnglish. But then by an invisible process the Englishman is becoming more and more continental, at least in the sense of copying weaknesses of Europeans without succumbing to their virtues. Time is not so distant when 100 per cent Englishman will become a rare animal

Wedding Publicity

The Royal wedding may be held in the Austerity Year, but definitely there is no sign of austerity in the publicity it is receiving. Some of the reports published are considered unseemly, even by Americans. Details about the gown and negligee for the Princess' bridal night and wedding day make-up published in paper are too vivid. This vividness is not very desirable in the present days when millions have not enough clothes to cover their nakedness. Meanwhile the Ministry of Labour reports that the average weekly wage in Britain is now £5-3-6. This is the highest in history and nearly double the 1938 average.

Night Clubs

The Public Morality Council is satisfied with the state of morality of the nation. London's shady night clubs have fallen off. Last year only six prosecutions were launched against such spots, a marked decrease compared to pre-war days. According to the Council, London's theatrical plays are on the up and up regarding morals. But it confesses it did not approve of nine plays though it declines to name them. Of late the Britisher has become less prude. He openly discusses sex and other matters which were not so much as mentioned by his great parents. But on the whole he keeps aloft the banner of moral behaviour. He finds continental relaxations entertaining, but he sticks to good old British habits.

Tailpiece

A Londoner advertised in a newspaper for a flat. He added that if he did not secure one he would commit suicide. Two persons sent him a piece of rope.

All India Conference Of Social Work

(BY LILA KULKARNI)

Freedom always releases forces of progress, and it is but natural that after the attainment of political maturity people in this country should look to the future with hope and a new endeavour. The various schemes of the Government and the people are an indication of this and are an earnest of our desire to shake off the lethargy that years of slavery have produced and to plan for progress. Not the least of such endeavours is the All India Social Workers' Conference sponsored by the Alumni Association of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, pioneers in the field of social welfare in the country.

Social welfare in the past has always been an affair of patronage and at the best unsystematic. Government support worth the name was lacking and the approach to it was unscientific. Even though there were specialists in the various fields of social welfare there was no agency to co-ordinate their activities in order to make them give of their best. Public appreciation of this section of our social science was also absent: to them it was an affair of individuals.

Newer and scientific ideas of social welfare work were slow to gain favour in this country. The All India Social Workers' Conference, however, is going to definitely set itself the task of planning for social work in the country on a scientific scale. The first step in this direction is to get together all the social workers in this country and survey the problems and resources before them. One engaged in scientific social work believes not in adjustment and adaptation within a social order out in newer contributions to change in the social structure. Older concepts like charity and reform have ceased to be current and have given place to include planning for the prevention of social abuses, into investigation into the fields of human behaviour as well as into his social and economic problems. To a trained social worker an adequate standard of living is necessary not merely from the point of economic subsistence but also from the larger aspect of affording him opportunities for development in society

It is likely that the Conference which is now in session in Bombay will appoint a permanent National Committee to look after the interests of social work in this country, which Committee, it is hoped, will be affiliated with the International Committee of Social Work with a view to facilitate participation in international deliberations on matters connected with social welfare.

The plan of work of the Conference has been so arranged as to collect data and experiences and discuss problems.

The thanks of India's public must go to the Working Committee of this Conference whose Chairman is Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, the Director of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. President Truman today sent "sincere greetings" to the Russian people on their national holiday on the thirtieth anniversary of the revolution.

His formal message addressed to Nikolai Mikhailovich Shvernik, President of the Presidium, and omitting any reference to Soviet Government officials, said "On this national anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, please convey to the people of the Soviet Union the sincere greetings of the people of the United States."

* * *

An important Pakistan paper has now decided that Lord Mountbatten himself has planned and is conducting the Kashmir operations in person.

It should now go further and discover that it was Lord Mountbatten who, leading the attack in person in the first armoured car, captured Baramula.

* * *

According to a Peshawar report, an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. has been promulgated throughout the district prohibiting holding of public meetings, carrying of weapons, shouting of slogans etc. etc.

In order to give a clearer atmosphere to Mr. Abdul Qaiyum's inspiring slogan shoutings?

* * *

Mr. Ashutosh Lahiri, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, demands that Muslims in India should be disfranchised and should not be given high posts till their loyalty was proved.

Hasn't Mr. Lahiri better go abroad for a short change and also on a sort of educational tour?

* * *

Speaking at Madras, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan is stated to have said: "It is time that the Congress made up its mind to declare what precisely are the implications of its Socialist conviction."

"Democratic Raj" conviction, please. Surely, it is time Mr. Achyut Patwardhan became 'au courant' with developments at least in his own Bombay!

* * *

In the changed post-August 15 situation, the B.P.C.C. calls for a more disciplined and homogenous organisation and insists that "there should be no room for parties inside the Congress."

In fact, the Congress should now become a Party.

* * *

Moroccan Nationalists, says a Lake Success report, urge that if the United Nations considers the Spanish regime bad for the Spanish people, it should also recognise that it is equally bad for Moroccans who are under Spanish control.

No, no. That's an entirely different thing. Imperialism is a matter of common culture and civilisation.

* * *

RUSH FOR PETROL COUPONS.

Angry Demonstrations

—Local Report.

Personally, we are amused.

French India Demand

"Complete Merger With Indian Union"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9, (API): Mr. V. Subbiah, senator of the French Parliament, representing French Indian Labour in a statement says that the people of French India will not accept any reform short of complete merger with the Indian Union.

Mr. Subbiah says: "The report from Paris that Chandernagore in French India became a "Free City" under the newly published decree of the French Government is misnomer and totally misleading.

"This decree has only given a statutory form to the reform that was already introduced by the Government in July last by enlarging the membership of the 24 with powers to retain the entire Public Revenue of Chandernagore and we are its budget, and by nomination of an administrative council with six members who are 'yes men' of the Government. This reform was vehemently opposed and rejected by all political parties of Chandernagore".

BEWARE OF FALSE PROPAGANDA!

Jai Prakash's Call To Workers To Strengthen Nehru Govt.

JHARIA, Nov. 8, (A. P. I.): Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Socialist Leader, appealed to workers to build up their solidarity and help strengthen the Nehru Government, for "the collapse of this Government", if it occurred following the aftermath of the partition of the country, would provide an opportunity to the Indian princes to attempt to seize Delhi and capture the administration."

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, who was addressing the workers at Loyabad colliery, said that for the establishment of the present Government, the people of India had struggled so valiantly and had sacrificed so much. He said that he was a protagonist of a 'Mandoor Raj', yet he realised that at present, his first duty was to give all assistance to strengthen the Nehru Government.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain advised the workers not to be misled by false propaganda and not to resort to strikes on the smallest pretext, but to co-operate with the employers to increase production. Their just demands would not be resisted by anyone.

WELL BALANCED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDED

MASANI ON SUCCESS OF SOCIAL SERVICE SCHEME

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A plea to the capitalists of this country to contribute voluntarily 25 per cent of their wealth to Social Service Funds was made by Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji, President of the All-India Social Conference, at the conclusion of the Plenary Session of the conference today.

Mr. Jamshed emphasised that social work alone could bring about effective unity and wipe out the barriers of caste, creed, community as well as petty provincialism. The task was stupendous and required the active co-operation of all the elements in the country.

The reports of all the eight sections were passed after the chairman of each section and other delegates had spoken upon and discussed the various recommendations.

WHAT IS NEEDED

Mr. M. R. Masani, Chairman of the State and Social Services Section, asserted that the prerequisites to any scheme of social service was increase in productive capacity in agriculture and industry and a well balanced economic development. He further pleaded that college students should be mobilised for social work in rural areas and that rural welfare work should be made a part of the curriculum for the B. A. degree examination.

CRIMINALS NOT BORN

Regarding prison reform the general view of the conference was that a person committed anti-social acts due mainly to economic and social mal-adjustment and that criminals were made and not born. A thorough overhauling of the Indian Penal Code and the system, nature and measure of punishment for the various offences was recommended.

Among those who contributed to the general discussion regarding the recommendations made by the various sections were Mr. M. R. Masani, Dr. Miss K. Cama, Dr. B. H. Mehta, Mrs. Hanna Sen and Sir Rustom Masani.

OFFICE BEARERS

The following were elected office-bearers of the All-India Social Conference for the year 1947-48.

President ..... Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji.

Vice-Presidents .... Lady Rama Rau, Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Mr. J. M. Kumarappa and Zanina Currimbhoy.

Hon. General Secretary .. Dr. Jal Bulsara.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN MADRAS

Lady Nye's Tributes

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Warm tributes to the women of Madras for the splendid social service work which they are doing in rural and urban areas of the Province, were paid by Lady Nye, wife the the Governor of Madras, while addressing the delegates of the All-India Social Conference and other visitors who assembled at the Greens Hotel this evening to hear her speech on "The Trumpet of Madras", delivered under the auspices of the Progressive Group. Mr. Homi Talyarkhan presided.

SLOW PACE

The pace of the social work in Madras it had been de-cryingly asserted, was that of the bullock cart. But, said Lady Nye, the bullock cart could and did go to places where a motor-car, and not even a jeep could go The workers had before them the glorious vision of a society freed from all bondages which had thus far shackled its development and retarded its progress. They were working with earnestness and zeal and Lady Nye assured her hearers that she had a great admiration for them and was legitimately proud of the splendid work they were doing.

WORK DURING WAR

Lady Nye revealed that during the war there was a Women's Welfare Department doing, among other things, A.R.P. Work. After the war came to an end, the Government turned over its personnel and machinery to the uses of peace and changed its name to Indian Women's Civic Corps with branches in each district.

The Governor's War Fund was likewise turned over for social service work and allotments were made for each District. It became a Central Charity Fund through which organised charity was done.

Congress & Socialists

Momentous Issues Before Next A. I. C. C. Session

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9. (U.P.I): The United Press of India has been authorised by the A.I.C.C. Secretariat to announce that the ensuing session of the A.I.C.C. will be held 'in camera' and that no Press representative or visitor will be allowed.

It is learnt that after the official business on the agenda drawn up for the session has been disposed of the Committee permitting the non-official resolutions given notice of by members will be taken up for consideration. So far notice of nearly 20 resolutions have been received at the A.I.C.C. Secretariat. No doubt the session will review the events which have disturbed the whole country as an aftermath of its division. But the most important item on the agenda will however, relate to two issues, namely (1) how would the Indian National Congress function in view of the momentous change which has come about in the political status of India and (2) what changes should be made in its creed and programme, so that it may function as a political party.

From talks going round Congress circles here, it is gathered that the Congress Working Committee will sponsor a programme for the Congress having a definite Socialistic trend, calculated to secure the betterment of the lot of the hitherto neglected and submerged common man. Having regard to the fact that such a programme will go far enough to take the wind out of the sails of the leftist elements within and without the Congress organisation, the members of the Socialist Party will be called upon to decide here and now whether they will like to function from witnin the Congress or go out of it altogether. It is very likely that the Socialists will give a definite indication of their liene of action during the ensuing A.I.C.C. session.

Another important issues that is likely to come up for decision by the A.I.C.C. is: whether a plenary session of the Congress is to be held this year. If so, when and where.

The leftist elements within the Congress appear to be anxious for having a plenary session at an early date, but having regard to the series of political developments which have produced an unsettling effect on the people all over the country, they may not press this issue.

GANDHIJI TO ATTEND SESSION

Manatma Gandhi is likely to attend and address the next session of the All India Congress Committee to be held in Delhi on November 15 and 16, learns the United Press of India.

PRINCES IN HIGH GLEE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

An exchange of Princely turbans is reported to have caused one of the best commotions in the Banqueting Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel today when news of Junagadh's "surrender" to the Indian forces was conveyed to the twenty-two rulers deliberating there on constitutional problems.

In wild jubilation two princes from Kathiawar and Central India had their colourful head-dress wrung out by other merry-makers. When they put them on again, it was the wrong cap on the wrong "peg" They tried to exchange but their collegues who were in no mood to end the rejoicings persisted they were right.

After a brief bout of princely tub-thumping, the gaudy turbans found their rightful seats.

Pakistan's Terms To Br. Officers

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Reuter).—The Commonwealth Relations Office announced today the terms which have been agreed to between the British Government and the Government of Pakistan for British Officers and other ranks who volunteer for service in that Dominion after December 31, this year.

A communique explained that it had been hoped it would be possible to publish at the same time the terms for British Officers and other ranks who wish to serve the Dominion of India after the same date. This, however, could not be effected because the Delegation from India was unable to arrive in Britain to discuss the matter before November 4.

It is understood that discussions are still proceeding and an early announcement is expected.

The communique states that information received from the representatives of the Indian and Pakistan Governments indicate that except for naval personnel, India will require appreciably fewer British officers and other ranks than Pakistan, as Indian forces have a much higher percentage of senior Officers and technicians than those of Pakistan.

5,000-WORD DOCUMENT

The salient features of the Pakistan terms, contained in a 5,000 word document, are as follows:

"First—status—Officers will continue to hold the King's Commission and other ranks will continue to maintain their British Service Status. All will remain subject to the appropriate British Discipline Act.

"Second—tenure of appointment—volunteers are being offered contracts for one, two or three years service, terminable after the first year at six months' notice, which may be given by either side.

It has been agreed that all British personnel may be withdrawn if at any time the British Government in the United Kingdom decides that conditions have arisen which makes their recall desirable.

FINANCIAL TERMS

"Third—financial terms—for British Service personnel the terms offered are similar to those applicable to British Service personnel anywhere in the world, plus a special Pakistan Service Pay varying from 25 shillings a day for a General or Lieutenant-General to three shilling a day for Staff Sergeants and lower ranks, and a language allowance of two shillings a day for those who qualify. In the case of personnel late of the Indian Army Service reckonable for pension will cease on December 31, 1947—thus service with the Pakistan forces will result in no increase of pension.

Such personnel will continue to draw full pension for which they were entitled upto December 31, 1947, but half of the amount of that pension will be deducted from their pay in Pakistan.

The arrangement is summarised as giving a generous rate of pay although pension is not increased by service in Pakistan. Provision is made for a possible upward revision of pay to both the foregoing classes if there should be substantial increase in the cost of living in Pakistan. Free passages to Pakistan, and back on completion of service, are authorised. Leave arrangements are broadly as for British Services and it may be accumulated in order to provide a substantial period of holiday at the termination of service in Pakistan.

Mahatma May Broadcast On Wednesday

Address To Refugees Of Kurukshetra

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): The following is the authorised version of Mahatma Gandhi's post prayer message delivered today:—

"I regret that as I have to go to Panipat tomorrow, I had to take silence early today so as to be able to speak to the Hindus and Muslims of Panipat on reaching there. I hope to return to Delhi in time for the prayer when I shall be able to speak. The newspapers wrongly report that I am going to Kurukshetra tomorrow. I said definitely that I did intend to go to Kurukshetra camp though not before the conclusion of the forthcoming A.I.C.C. meeting. I expect to speak to them through the radio probably on Wednesday at a time to be announced in due course.

Divali will be on us in a few days. A sister who is herself a refugee writes: "The question whether we should or should not celebrate Divali as a festival agitates most of us. I am a refugee from Gujranwala. I have lost my all in that place. Nevertheless our hearts are full of the joy that after all we have our independence. This will be first Divali in an independent India. Therefore it behoves us to forget all our sorrows and wish to have illuminations throughout India."

IF LIMITATIONS VANISH

Whilst I admire this sister and others like her, I cannot help saying that she and those who think like her are wrong. It is well known that a family which is overtaken by sorrow abstains from participation in festivities according to capacity. It is an illustration of the doctrine of oneness on a very limited scale. Break through the crust of limitation and India becomes one family. If all limitations vanish, the whole world becomes one family which it really is. Not to cross these bars is to become callous to all finer feelings which make a man. We must not be self-centred or being falsely sentimental ignore facts.

My advice to abstain from rejoicings is based on many solid considerations. The refugee problem is there affecting lakhs of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. There is want (albeit man-made) of food and clothing. The deeper cause is dishonesty of the many who can mould public opinion, obstinate refusal of sufferers to learn from their sufferings and extensive inhumanity of man to man. I can see in this misery no cause for joy. A resolute and wise refusal to take part in festivities will be an incentive to introspection and self-purification. Let us not do anything which will throw away a blessing which has been won after hard and tribulation.

FRENCH INDIA "SATYAGRAHA"

I must now refer to a visit of friends from French India during the week. They complained that what I had said regarding what was claimed to be satyagraha in Chandernagore was misused to suppress the aspiration of the people in French India for the fullest measure of autonomy under the Indian Union, whilst retaining at the same time the wholesome influence of French culture. They also told me that, as under the British Government, there were, in French India, those who might be likened to fifth columnists, who, in order to serve their selfish purpose, co-operated with the French authorities, who, in their turn, were aiming at suppressing the natural aspiration of the inhabitants of French India.

I would be very sorry indeed if the account given by the visitors from French India were accurate. Anyway, my opinion is quite emphatic. It is not possible for the inhabitants of these small foreign settlements to remain under servility in the face of the millions of their countrymen who have become free from British rule. I am surprised that my friendly act towards Chandernagore could be distorted by anyone to suggest that I could ever countenance an inferior status in the little foreign settlements in India. I hope, therefore, that the information given to me has no foundation in fact, and that the great French nation would never identify itself with the suppression of people, whether black or brown, in India or elsewhere.

Journalist Meets Kashmir Rebel Leader

By JAMES W. MICHAELS, U.P. A. Staff Correspondent

PALANDRI, Nov. 9, (U.P.A.): The leader of the Kashmir rebels wants the United Nations or the United States to send somebody to testify to what he claims is the justice of his struggle.

I found him today after a 26-mile horseback ride over narrow mountain paths and across the Jhelum river to a hideout nigh in the Kashmir mountains. The leader is Mahommed Ibrahim Khan, 33 years old and London educated.

The slightly built Moslem, who describes himself as an under-ground fighter against Maharajah of the State is pinning his hopes on the chance that either the United States or the United Nations itself would investigate the Kashmir uprising and ask India to cease supporting the Maharajah's State Government which once exiled him for agitation among Kashmir Moslems. He styles himself as the leader of the "Free Kashmir Government" and his aim is that after the overtnrow of the Maharajah he will lead the state, which has a Moslem majority, into Pakistan. He is supported in his fight by many tribesmen from the northwestern parts of India.

The guerilla leader said, "Our 400,000 people gave 60,000 fighting men in the last war alone. We feel we deserve to have the four freedoms for which they fought applied to us." Ibrahim described some of their grievances against the Maharajah.

Ibrahim's forces are fighting the Maharajah's troops and Indian forces for control of the fabled beautiful Valley of Kashmir and the surrounding mountains. "Once, 150 years ago the people of America were in a similar position," he said. "Men like us were killed.

Ibrahim is a native a Poonch, a small part of Kashmir but famous throughout the sub-continent of India as the recruiting ground for the Indian Army. It is the backbone of the Moslem revolt. Ibrahim claims every able bodied Poonchie had left his fields and hills to serve in the last war. Ibrahim is a lean looking man wearing black sandals. His bodyguard is an Indian lieutenant, an upright soldier wearing faded British ribbons, who looked far more imposing than his leader.

India Needs Fewer British Officers Than Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9 (API).—Except for naval personnel, India will require appreciably fewer British Officers and other ranks than Pakistan, since the Indian forces have a much higher percentage of senior officers and technicians than the forces of Pakistan. This is indicated from the information received from the representatives of the Indian and Pakistan Governments, according to a press communique issued by the Supreme Commanders Secretariat.

The 'communique' says:

On 1st October 1947, the Supreme Commander, on the instructions of the Joint Defence Council acting on behalf of the Governments of India and Pakistan, issued to all British officers and other ranks serving with the Armed Forces of India and Pakistan, and to those serving on the Supreme Headquarters Staff, three months notice of the termination of their contracts. The three months began to run on 1st October, 1947.

The Governments of India and Pakistan were then asked if they had come to any decision as to whether they would need the services of any British Officers and other ranks after 31st December, 1947, and, if so, to submit for the agreement of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom the terms of employment which they proposed. These terms were then to be published and officers and other ranks invited to volunteer.

The terms proposed by the Pakistan Government were received in the United Kingdom on 20th October, 1947, and with some revision were agreed to by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on 31st October, 1947. These revised terms were in turn accepted by the Government of Pakistan on 5th November, 1947. They are about to be published.

It has been hoped that it would be possible to publish at the same time both the terms offered by the Government of Pakistan and those offered by the Government of India. In the event it has not proved possible to do so since the delegation from India was unable to arrive in the United Kingdom to discuss the terms before 4th November, 1947. The evacuation of British personnel who do not intend to volunteer to serve in India or Pakistan must begin at the earliest date and movement to the ports must begin without delay. It will take time to communicate with officers and other ranks, and get their replies and submit them for decision by the respective Governments. For these reasons it is unavoidable to publish separately the terms agreed with the Pakistan and Indian Governments respectively and so soon as each set of terms is ready.

REFORMS FOR SUDAN

Egypt's Proposal For Formation Of Committee

CAIRO, Nov. 8, (Reuter): The Egyptian Government today published a letter to Britain proposing the formation of an Anglo-Egyptian-Sudanese Committee to recommend Constitutional Reforms in the present Sudanese regime.

Egypt proposed that the Committee should consist of Sudanese elements not owing allegiance to the Sudan Administration and a group of Egyptian and British members to be agreed upon by the Egyptian and British Governments.

The recommendations of this Committee on Constitutional Reform "will be carefully examined by the Egyptian Government with a view to enabling the Sudanese to take a larger share in their Government as soon as possible", the letter said.

REVISION OF ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

The letter follows hints recommended by the United Nations Security Council during its Sessions last spring when it was suggested that Britain and Egypt renew their negotiations for revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, which broke down in Cairo early this year over the question of the future of Sudan.

Explaining the breakdown of Treaty revision negotiations, the British Embassy in Cairo wrote in January this year:

"The Egyptian Government maintains that Sudanese self-Government must not exceed the limits of Egyptian Sovereignty over the Sudan. The British Government holds the view that the Sudanese may, at the proper moment of political maturity, choose full independence from Egypt."

R

The foodgrains ration quantum and the maximum proportions prescribed for Bombay City and Suburbs for the week from November 9 to November 15, remain the same as that during the previous week.

R

In an earlier announcement issued in connection with the amendment of the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order, 1945, it has been stated that Rationed Cloth Distributors in Bombay City and approved cloth shop keepers in the districts are eligible for the grant of F class licences on application. It is decided by the Government that additional F class licences granted to holders of C class as stated above will be entitled to deal in such handloom and powerloom cloth as is sold by numbers such as dhoties, sarees, etc. Thus holders of additional F class licence will not be entitled to deal in handloom and powerloom cloth whether in wholesale or on yardage basis nor will they be entitled to sell imported cloth either in wholesale or in retail.

As regards mill shops, funeral cloth distributors and filter cloth distributors who are not Rationed Cloth Distributors status quo' will continue i.e. they will be allowed to retain as a special case C class licences restricted to those particular items.

INDIAN UNION TAKES OVER IN JUNAGADH

(Continued From Page 1)

Shah Nawaz Bhutto of Junagadh dated 8th November addressed to you and brought personally by Harvey Jones, Senior Member of the Junagadh State Forces offering immediate handing over Junagadh administration has been considered by the Government of India. They consider that in view of the unanimous request of the Junagadh State Council supported by public of Junagadh whose views were ascertained by the Council at a meeting held in Junagadh on 7th October and also in view of the complete breakdown of the administration resulting in chaotic condition in the State you should take over the administration forthwith and ensure peace and order at the earliest possible moment. Pakistan Government is being informed from here."

JONES-SAMALDAS TALKS

The entry of Indian troops was a climax of hectic activities by the people of Junagadh during the last two or three days. Major Harvey Jones, the Naib Dewan, held consultations with Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, head of the Provisional Government and conveyed the unanimous decision of the Executive Council of Junagadh State that in order to avoid a serious situation that was developing in the State, which threatened law and order, the Indian Dominion should take over the administration of Junagadh.

It is believed that the decision of the Junagadh Executive Council, with which the local Muslim Jamiat, an influential Muslim organisation in the State, agreed, has the consent of the Dewan, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto. It is understood Sir Shah Nawaz gave a formal letter to Major Harvey Jones, requesting that the Indian Government should take over the administration and that points of dispute should be settled by negotiation at a future date.

STATE FORCES DISARMED?

Following the unanimous decision of the Jamiat as well as of the Executive Council seeking the intervention of the Union Government, the Government of India, it is stated acceded to the request and a small Indian force was despatched.

The local population gave a jubilant welcome to the troops. It is learnt that the Junagadh State forces are being disarmed and the civil administration is being taken over.

The exchange of correspondence between the Indian Government and Junagadh State and other relevant papers in this connection are expected to be released tonight.

DEWAN'S TELEGRAM TO SARDAR.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9, (A. P. I.): The Dewan of Junagadh, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, according to informed quarters, had sent an emissary to the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to discuss the Junagadh affair.

A telegram to Sardar Patel which Sir Shah Nawaz sent on November 8 says: "I am very grateful for granting an interview to our representative. We accept your advice but distressed to find I am not allowed sufficient time to bring back the Nawab Saheb from Karachi and take steps for a people's Government. Being pressed by circumstances, we have asked the Regional Commissioner, Rajkot, to assist in preserving law and order and avoiding bloodshed against aggressive elements from outside without prejudice to an honourable settlement of issues involved. His Highness from Karachi wires to avoid bloodshed at any cost of his beloved subjects and has invited me to meet him at once at Karachi to discuss the situation".

A copy of this telegram had been sent to Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

PROVISIONAL GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

RAJKOT, Nov. 9, (U. P. I.): A 'Communique' issued by the Junagadh Provisional Government today from Rajkot says: "The Junagadh Administration has capitulated at last to popular forces. The Junagadh Dewan has expressed a desire to surrender the administration of the State to the Indian Union through the Union's Regional Commissioner at Rajkot. The Provisional Government has consequently decided to move itself to Junagadh forthwith.

"It has also been decided to celebrate the Victory in Junagadh on the Diwali Day."

Following Junagadh's surrender all Kathiawar workers have been invited to Junagadh to celebrate the occasion on November 12. The Working Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference will also be held at the State capital on the same day.

PLEA FOR GENEROUS DEAL TO MINORITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

tacking the bonafides of each other, and levelling charges and counter-charges that gave an incorrect impression that the relationship between the two Dominions was strained and might at any time lead to an armed conflict. The press should be called upon to co-operate in stressing the need for peace and unity, co-operation and trust.

PROPOSALS

Mr. Suhrawardy said that in the interests of peace and unity and good Government and confidence in the minorities steps should have to be taken to associate minorities with the administration and this should be made applicable to all branches of the service, including the police and the army. Secondly the right of the minorities to participate in the administration should be recognised by including the representatives of the more important minorities in the Ministry; thirdly, each Government should carry out these measures without considering whether they were reciprocated or not.

MINISTRIES

Mr. Suhrawardy continued: "If you are just and generous it is bound to evoke a corresponding response elsewhere. Can we not expect the two Bengals to give the lead, and in particular the Government of West Bengal, and to shame others to follow it? I am leaving the Punjabs out for the time being on account of their unsettled condition; but I believe the Sind Government could very readily commence by associating representative non-Muslims in its Ministry and setting an example to the rest of the country. If this is done, I think it will certainly expedite the restoration of confidence in the Punjabs and will be followed in all the province of India and of Pakistan."

Under conditions of co-operation and friendship between the two Dominions, said Mr. Suhrawardy, the future and the fate of the Muslim League became unimportant.

Referring to the two-nation theory Mr. Suhrawardy said that with the division of India they had made a clean sweep of it.

Earlier in his speech, Mr. Suhrawardy said that whatever conclusions the Conference reached could not be binding on the Muslim Community as a whole. He would suggest that while they clarified their ideas, they should lay the ground for convening a fuller conference of representative Muslims throughout the Indian Union in which all shades of Muslim opinion might participate.

The conference will resume sitting tomorrow.

CONFEDERATION OF STATES

Standing Committee For Kathiawar Gujarat And Central India

BOMBAY Sunday.

The Conference of the Rulers and representatives of the States of Western India Gujerat and Central India which has been held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, since the 4th instant, concluded today.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

It is resolved that the Ruler of each member State should consult his people in a manner to be decided by each Ruler for himself keeping in view the varying levels to which individual States may have politicaly evolved as to the desirability of the establishment of the Confederation as to the subjects which should be entrusted to it, as to the fundamental features of the present Constitution, and generally as to the schemes as a whole.

Resolved further that within a period of two months this Conference should re-assemble and consider what further steps should be taken.

Resolved (1) That as an interim arrangement a Standing Committee consisting of two Rulers from Kathiawar, two Rulers from Gujarat and one Ruler from Central India, with the power of electing its own President, to accept members, and to call in for consultation any Minister from any member State, be appointed; (2) That the Committee should consider and formulate common policies in matters of common concern and in such matters in which the rights of the States are involved; and (3) That the Committee should pass resolutions on those matters which should be circulated forthwith to all the member States.

H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar will be the Convener of the Committee.

M. Yusuf Urges League Dissolution

CUTTACK, Nov. 9 (API).—Mr. Mohamed Yusuf, M.L.A., who left today for Delhi to attend the Conference convened by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, urged in a statement the dissolution of the Muslim League in the Indian Dominion.

He said that after the division of the country into two Sovereign States the Muslim League had automatically ceased to exist. It was the bounden duty of those Muslims who were remaining in India to dissolve it publicly and merge themselves into the Indian nation, of which they formed an integral part.

"Under the able guidance of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad," Mr. Yusuf continued, "with his political experience and lifelong service to the country, I am sure, there will be a reorientation of Muslim politics and a constructive programme chalked out for the Muslims of India to play their role effectively in the new political set up."

STERLING CREDIT FOR PERSIAN IMPORTS

TEHERAN, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—An agreement on Sterling credit for Persian imports between the Persian National Bank and the Bank of England was officially announced here tonight.

The announcement said that with the approval of both the Persian and British Governments, credit balances from Persian accounts in Britain will carry a guarantee against depreciation in gold.

It was stated officially that Persia's most important foreign exchanged income—the payment of £20,000,000 annually from the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, on Royalties and Sterling converted for current expenses—was sufficient for all of Persia's current imports.

The announcement said that the Governor of the Persian National Bank, asked the International Bank, during the recent conferences in London, for a loan of 250,000,000 dollars for Persia but that it was refused because of "insufficient funds."

It was hoped here, however, that negotiations would be resumed in Washington.

French India's Constitutional Link With Paris To Continue?

PARIS, Nov. 9 (Reuter).—The granting of the status of a "free city" with an autonomous municipal council to the town of Chandernagore in French India, announced in the official Gazette yesterday, is part of the French policy of trying to reconcile the national aspirations of the 300,000 Indians in the five French "establishments" in India—Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanam, Mahe and Chandernagore—with the maintenance of French India inside the French Empire Union.

The policy announced last summer by the then Minister of French Overseas Territories, M. Maurius Moutet, is that of granting each of the five cities administrative and financial autonomy, and to set up a local Government for the whole area consisting of a Council of six members, three of whom will be elected by a representative Assembly and three by the French Governor.

The proclamation of Independence of British India on August 15 has tended to accelerate developments in French India.

A first step in the execution of the French policy, which is being carried out as quickly as practicable, was the decision that in future the Governor would be changed to a Commissioner of the Republic.

The French Government would, of course, give close attention to any insistent majority demand for complete independence of French India, but it is believed in Paris that the majority of the inhabitants consider that their economic and cultural interests continued to be best served by preserving a constitutional link with France.

Relations between French India and the Dominion of India are being examined by the French and Indian Governments. In a joint statement published on August 27, the two Governments declared that they had decided "to study in common an amicable settlement of the problems of the French establishments in India, taking into account the aspirations and interests of the population, the historical and cultural links which united them with France, and the interests of India."

The problem was discussed between the French Premier, Paul Ramadier, and the Indian High Commissioner in London, Mr. Krishna Menon, in Paris last month, but no official statement on what passed between them was issued.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON OPENS

Sir Homi Mody and Mr. Tricumdas 'snapped' while chatting on the Race Course on Saturday.

Call To Indian Muslims To Follow Azad's Lead

League's Responsibility For "Unparalleled Calamities"

DR. AHMED'S PLEA FOR REUNION ON BASIS OF DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9, (A.P.I.): A call to the Muslims of India to join the Indian National Congress and make that organisation stronger in order to keep reactionary forces down and ensure real service to the masses, was made by a conference of West Bengal Muslims held here today.

Dr. R. Ahmed presided over the Conference which was organised by a Committee of which Syed Nausher Ali, former Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, Syed Badrudoja, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, and other Nationalist Muslim leaders were members.

"DISRUPTIVE MOVE"

The Conference called upon all Indian Muslims to follow the lead to be given by the Conference called by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to meet in Delhi. It characterised as disruptive the move of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy in calling a conference and said that in view of his past political activities "which have wrought havoc in Calcutta and elsewhere and in view of the fact that he owes allegiance to Pakistan "Mr. Suhrawardy had no right to call a conference of Indian Muslims.

"SUICIDAL"

The Conference also expressed the opinion that the Muslim League demand for Pakistan based on "the false and fantastic two-nation theory" had resulted in the division of the country and was solely responsible for the unparalleled calamities and immeasurable sufferings that had befallen the country and its people. It urged all Indian Muslims to thoroughly dissociate themselves from the League forthwith, abjure the two the League forthwith, abjure the two-nation theory which it said, was fraught with even greater potential dangers, and unequivocally affirm sincere, true and faithful allegiance to India. Communalism had already proved dangerously harmful to Muslims and a separate political organisation for them in the present situation in the country would be suicidal.

"SHOCK TACTICS" IN KASHMIR

By another resolution, the Conference endorsed the policy enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of leaving the choice in the matter of accession to the people of the Indian States. It condemned "the shock tactics practised in Kashmir to coerce it to a course of action in relation to accession irrespective of the will of the Kashmiris", and expressed satisfaction at introduction of responsible Government with Sheikh Abdulla as head. The Conference congratulated Government of India on taking prompt steps in aid of Kashmir to drive out the raiders and free-booters.

It also deplored the attitude of Pakistan and the statements of responsible authorities in that State "which have betrayed hopeless disregard of all democratic principles and cruel indifference to the interests of Indian Muslims."

The Conference expressed its confidence in the activities of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind and said that it was the only competent body to guide Muslims in all Islamic matters.

"DISCARD TWO-NATION THEORY"

In his presidential address Dr. Ahmed appealed to Indian Muslims to discard the two-nation theory and Join hands with progressive forces to build a truly democratic state.

Communal organisations and communal politics, he said, would defeat their own ends in as much as they would be unable to protect the interests of Muslim minorities in India. Muslim communalism only strengthened the hands of Hindu communalism and weakened the progressive forces, but the Muslims of India would get the worst of it.

Dr. Ahmed added that although they were opposed to the establishment of Pakistan, they stood for the maintenance of friendly relations between the two States. He believed that when Pakistan and the Indian Union had eliminated the economic and military influence of imperialists on the one hand and crushed the reactionary forces of India on the other, it would not be difficult to reunite India again on the basis of democracy and socialism. Such democratically united Socialist India was their ultimate goal.

MRS. KRIPALANI FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9, (U.P.I.): Mrs. Cuchett Kripalani left for Bombay yesterday afternoon by air. She will preside over the next session of the Bombay Provincial Women's Conference to be held on November 15 and 16

Prior to her departure she has issued an appeal to the citizens of Delhi and other parts of India not to forget their fellow refugees mretheren during the coming Divali celebrations. In order to give these unfortunate men and women a chance to celebrate this occasion she adds people should send sweets, toys and other things to Mrs. Raghunandan Saran to be distributed among the refugees.

"THE CALL OF THE WILD"

(By C. H. SHETTY)

We are accustomed to read every day in the columns of all the dailies, accounts of harrowing tales of woe and atrocities perpetrated by one community against the other. Though we are living in an age of reason, justice and universal brotherhood governed by the golden rule as a moral standard and ideal yet we see the prevalence of a primitive atmosphere in a land which counts a hoary civilisation. We seem today to be guided by the caveman philosophy of Might is Right. Instead of living a peaceful and co-operative life in a harmonious society we seem to be deeply imbued with the spirit of hate, revenge, selfishness and anger, setting aside all the nobler virtues like forgiveness, love, gratitude, fellow-feeling and sympathy—qualities that distinguish civilised men from savages. We find even in the natures and ways of acting of our highest circles of men traces of survival of the past. Instead of making our mind a republic governed by the Council of emotions presided over by reason we allow it to be swayed by an emotional despotism of a single momentary impulse that comes uppermost.

As man lived in groups like other pack animals his conduct is largely determined by the conduct of his group. This tribal and communal spirit created and engendered in him a narrow and begoted spirit of loyalty, patriotism and fellow-feeling limited to his community. Sir Henry Maine says that among the aborignes of Australia a man of one "Totem" would travel the length of nearly half that continent in order to take sides in a faction in which his "Totem" is engaged. This urge to copy, to initiate and follow the group still persists in higher peoples of to-day. Many a time in our life we are carried away by this group instinct and the crowd psychology in spite of ourselves.

The communal riot is an airing of the tribal instinct of early men in an enlarged form. The collection of weapons of destruction and their secretion even in religious institutions are, as H. G. Wells has said, "a reminder to all of us, how little mankind can sink back to the level of that." Both Norman Angel and Upton Sinclair state that it is a very easy matter to tickle the mob instinct of a people and rouse their passions and prejudices even in times of profound peace by printing in bold type a few black headlines in a prominent page in a newspaper like "War Declared" or "Massacre of men". Any hair-raising story of cruelty will suffice to fan our fanaticism and upset our mental equilibrium. We are ready to leap at the throat of other people and find much pleasure and glory in the act. Like little children our satisfaction will be greater if the harm done is greater.

Since the Great Mutiny our angle of vision towards our fellowmen in the country had been given a wrong direction by a policy of Divide and Rule systematically followed by an alien race in their own interests. The Minto-Morley Reforms gave an impetus to this tendency by giving a statutory recognition to this unwholesome principle. The result of this is complete estrangement of the communities and the growth of a separatist tendency. Everywhere educational institutions sprang up on communal lines. Since education is the foundation for citizenship our minds have been poisoned at the source. We are taught in just the manner that suited the ruling class with just the text books that needed for perverting and vitiating our minds. Instead of having parties based on political principles and economic ideals we run our parties on communal lines. Admission to technical institutions and appointments to administrative posts are made on communal basis and even our games and plays and athletic associations are organised on communal lines. For nearly a hundred years we were being prepared for a life of battle to come. Instead of co-operating with each other we have cultivated the habit of downing each other. The partition of India is the final act of this drama of "Damaged Nationalism."

It was said of Abraham Lincoln that his heart was as big as the world but that it had no room in it for the memory of a wrong. We have in our midst a Mahatma Gandhi whose sympathy flows angel-like with its sweetness and healing wherever there are bodies that bleed and souls that mourn. As man advances in civilization and small tribes are united into larger communities and grouped into great cities, states and federations, human sympathy must grow from family to tribe, from tribe to community and from community to nation and from nation to the species, and when it extends beyond the bounds of the species to the non-human species, man becomes a brother to all that feel—to all the sentient beings. It is then only that we realise the dreams of Thomas Paine "The world is my country." It will be very interesting to read in this connection the classical utterance of J. H. Moore to the students of the Crane Technical School in Chicago. "We have all come from the same womb of life; we have the same susceptibilities of pleasure and pain; the same frailties and are advancing all of us to the same ultimate destiny. We should be comrades. This is a grey world. There is enough sorrows in it: the sorrow of floods, famines, fires, earthquakes, storms, diseases and death. We should trust each other and be patient and forgiving. For we do not know how divine these things are when they are done to us."

"QUALITY" who won the H. C. Clifton Plate On Saturday.

U.S. FOR STRONG WESTERN GERMANY

LONDON, Nov. 9, (UPI): In spite of official denial political circles here believe that a most detailed plan has already been made for the West German State as a sequel to the failure of the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' Conference in London.

The "Times" wrote an editorial to this effect yesterday. The "Daily Worker" carried a similar report on Wednesday last. The New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle" confirms today that similar beliefs are also held in American political circles.

American pressure for British compliance in German affairs has increased and Mr. Marshall is avowedly in favour of industrialist strong Western Germany dominating all Western Europe.

It is believed in Left Wing circles that the existence of the plan has been allowed to leak out to inflame Russian suspicion and thus assure the failure of the Conference.

FACILITIES FOR STUDIES ABROAD

India Govt. To Rescue Of Refugee Guardians

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9, (U.P.I): The non-Muslim students and trainees from Western Pakistan, who are at present studying abroad and for lack of funds due to their parents having migrated as refugees to India, are unable to continue their studies or training, will be granted loans by the Government of India through their embassies, High Commissioners or Trade Commissioners says a press note issued by the Government of India.

The note further says that applications for such loans should be made by the students through the Indian Embassy in Washington, High Commissioner in London or through the Trade Commissioners elsewhere.

Parents or guardians of such students can also on behalf of the latter apply to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.

Falsify Churchill's Forebodings

Gandhiji's Advice To Burmese Delegation To I. L. O. Conference

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8, (API): Members of the Burmese delegation to the I. L. O. Conference headed by U. Win, High Commissioner for Burma in India, called on Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon.

Mahatma Gandhi paid credit to Burmese people as they were able to declare Independence which was "probably a stage higher than in India." He also referred, in course of the talks to Mr. Churchill's recent speech and advised the people "to profit by it and without being angry to conduct their affairs as to falsify Mr. Churchill's forebodings."

To the visitors, Mahatma Gandhi said: "I have been to Burma four times and I am not a stranger to Burmans. I was struck by the customs of the Burmese people and their hospitality."

Mahatma Gandhi was sorry that unrest had broken out in Burma. The High Commissioner told him that Burma was just settling down.

In an interview to the Associated Press of India, U. Win said: "Members of the Burmese delegation came with definite instruction from the Burma Government not to return without paying their respects to Mahatma Gandhi. It is an opportune moment for us to have come to pay our homage to him in this month when all Buddhists of Burma are according to our religious practice, required to pay respects to our superiors."

PARIS STRIKE CALLED OFF

PARIS, Nov. 9, (Reuter): A mass meeting of the Paris Public Service workers here today voted overwhelmingly to return to work tomorrow morning and to accept the Government's compromise wage adjustments to end the strike which has left Paris without street cleaners or dustmen for several days.

The strike had paralysed 8 per cent of the Paris Public Services since last Tuesday.

TWO NEW DAILIES FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, Nov. 9, (A. P. I.): Mr. C Nageswara Row, Managing Agent of the Subdhodaya Publications, Ltd., yesterday appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, and declared himself as the printer and publisher of the "Indian Public" an English Daily, and "Praja Rajya", a Telugu daily both to be published from Madras shortly.

DR. MATTHAI ON GOSPEL OF KHADI

Solution Of Economic Problems Through Smaller Industries

LUCKNOW, Nov. 8, (API): Dr. John Matthai, Minister for Transport, Government of India, addressing the special session of the mock parliament of the Lucknow University today reviewed the present political situation in the country. Dr. Sitaram, President of the U. P. Legislative Council, presided.

Dr. John Matthai said, that the most serious and vital problem was economic amelioration of the country. "The biggest of all problems" he said "is the problem of inflation".

He emphasised the necessity of developing domestic industries for the supply of essential goods as it was very difficult in the present circumstances to encourage large scale industries in the country on account of scarcity of machinery parts, question of foreign exchange and shipping difficulty.

Dr. Matthai said "there is great deal more in the gospel of Khadi and it is by turning to smaller industries the solution of economic problems is going to come. We have got to turn away from the mid-victorian 19th century age for the solution of economic problems".

NO EVIL EFFECTS OF ATOM BOMB ON HUMAN FERTILITY

PALOALTO, CALIFORNIA, Nov. 9, (Reuter): After spending five weeks taking measurements and extensive photographs of over 1,000 Japanese children, Prof. William Greulich has returned to Stanford University here with the report that atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki had no immediate detrimental effect on human fertility.

Mr. Greulich, who is Head of the Anatomy Department of the University cited as evidence "a multitude of young babies and pregnant mothers."

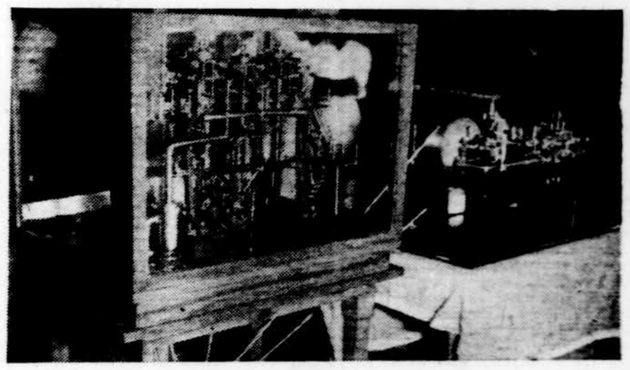
PUDUKOTTAH SATYAGRAHA

PUDUKOTTAH, Nov. 8, (A.P.I.): The Ruler of Pudukottah State has, it is learnt expressed his willingness to concede almost all the demands of the Pudukottah State Congress and a proclamation to this effect by the Ruler is expected to be made shortly.

Consequently the proposed satyagraha campaign in the State by the State Congress which was to commence on November 15, has been postponed.

NEHRU'S GREETINGS TO STALIN

MOSCOW, Nov. 9, (Reuter): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent a message of greetings to Generalissimo Stalin on the occasion of the 30th aniversary of the Russian October Revolution the Official Soviet News Agency reported today.



G. I. P. Railway Technicians' Association organised a model and handicraft exhibition at the G. I. P. Railway Mechanics Institute Hall at Parel. Photo shows part of the model exhibition.

'DON'T DENY RATIONS TO REFUGEES'

Incident At Dharavi Camp Criticised

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Government of Bombay was urged to reissue rations discontinued a fortnight ago, to a section of the refugees in the Dharavi Camp, in a resolution passed unanimously at a public meeting held, at Chowpathy, this afternoon, under the auspices of the Socialist Party of India.

The meeting also passed a resolution assuring on behalf of the public of Bombay its wholehearted support to the people of Kashmir in their fight against the invaders.

HELP REFUGEES.

Presiding over the meeting, Mr. Ashok Mehta appealed for blankets and monetary help for refugees in various parts of the country. He said that the best way to celebrate Divali was by helping the needy. Mr. Mehta observed that the refugees had a right to be treated as full citizens of India.

Mr. Dahil Ramani, a spokesman of the Dharavi Camp refugees declared that the refugees had no intention of living on charity for any length of time. They asked for help only so long as they were unable to standd on their own legs. He said that it was unkind of anyone to deny rations to refugees for refusing to go to Visapur or Madras at a short notice.

Sind refugees numbering over 5,000 occupying a section of the Dharavi camp were allotted two former army barracks in the camp as a temporary shelter and afterwards they were asked by the Municipality to vacate them as these were needed for hospital purposes. The refugees were asked to go to Madras or Visapur. Consequent upon their refusal to do so, their daily rations were cut off by the Rationing authorities.

ANTI-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA

India Should Not Be Misguided By This Wanton Campaign Says Dr. Holmes

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Dr. J. H. Holmes speaking at a reception held in his honour by the Bombay Provincial Students' Congress at the Taj today declared that "with malice towards now and Charity far all". India in the East and America in the West could co-operate for the promotion of World Peace and Godwill Professor C. N. Vakil presided.

Dr. Holmes said that unlike in India students' movements in America did not dabble in Political and economical problems. There these organisations were mainly interested in academic social and cultural issues.

He also referred to the anti-American propaganda carried on in India by certain interested parties, adding that India should not be misguided by this wanton campaign against their friendly country in the west.

Tariff Board Inquiry Into Batteries Industry

The tariff enquiry into the Batteries for Motor Vehicles Industry will be held on 10th, 11th and 12th December 1947 in the office of the Indian Tariff Board, Contractor Building (3rd Floor), Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

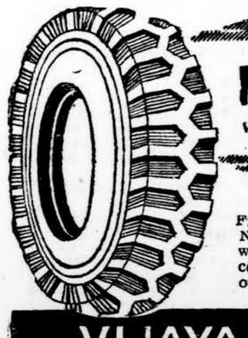
U. N. MEMBERS PAY UP WELL!

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 9, (Reuter). United Nations members pay up well, it is revealed in a financial statement released here today.

Of the working capital fund of 20,000,000 dollars, already 99.96 per cent has been contributed. Budget contributions for 1946 were slightly behind, at 99.36, while the current year stands at 89.69 per cent (up to the end of October).

The current budget is for 27,450,000 dollars.

The Budget Committee, working on next year's figures, adopted its largest single departmental estimate, approving 7,400,000 dollars for conferences and general services.



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Loopholes In Government's Textile Plan

Ahmedabad Millowner Says Industry Can & Must Foot Bill For Increased Production

BOMBAY, Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): Mr. Vadilal Lallubhai, millowner of Ahmedabad and former member of the Central Assembly, in a statement says that there are many loopholes in the scheme announced by the Government of India to increase the output of textile mills, and unless these loopholes are blocked, the expected increase in production would be meagre.

Mr. Vadilal congratulates the Government of India on devising a scheme which promises an increase of 800 million yards in the country's cloth output. "Although the Government have allowed several precious months to slip," he says, "it is praiseworthy that, in the fate of unhelpfulness on the part of both millowners and workers, the authorities have decided on a step in the right direction. Eight hundred million yards is indeed a not considerable addition to the present low production. But the public are entitled to ask whether, under the scheme as it stands to-day, the Government's expectations will be realised."

INCREASE IN HOURS OF WORK

"I heard the other day the fantastic suggestion that the Government's expectation of a rise of 800 million yards took into account the workers' willingness to revert to the 9-hour shift. An increase from 8 to 9 (12-1/2 per cent) in labour's working hours will itself yield a rise of 12-1/2 per cent in production, so that, if the abovementioned understanding were correct, the industry will offer a rise of only 3-1/2 per cent.

It must, therefore, be made clear that the Government's expectation of 800 million more yards is exclusive of extra effort by labour and that labour's co-operative offer to work for 9 hours will add a further 12-1/2 per cent bringing the over all rise to more than 30 per cent."

THE PRICE QUESTION

"Another snag is the price question. The Commodities Prices Board recommended that, if it was at all proposed to increase the prices of cloth, the extra cost must not come from the public but the producers must be compensated through a State subsidy. It is estimated that the subsidy will amount to 25 crores of rupees, which means that the industry's present profit of about 30 crores will be increased to 55 crores. I do not see why this need be done. The industry's present profit is sufficient, if properly adjusted and equidistributed, to make production remunerative for weaker units and mills on coarse counts without adding to the burden of the exchequer or the consumer. It is certainly open to the Tariff Board so to work out their subsidy plan as to make up the losses of small and weak mills whose equipment is worn out or who have to encounter difficult labour conditions and to remove iniquities in profits between coarse and fine manufacture.

From out of its own profits the industry must bear the burden of supporting weaker units; neither the State nor the consumer must be called upon to shoulder it. At the same time care must be taken, through effective scrutiny and otherwise, that chronic inefficiency is not encouraged by a premium to continue to be inefficient.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the scheme of Government cannot succeed unless labour and industry alike accord enthusiastic co-operation. Therefore, the Government must not go to sleep after inaugurating their plan but must be constantly vigilant. It must be firm in its efforts to secure faithful implementation of its scheme. Unless this first phase is successfully completed it will not be possible to undertake the next step of maximising production and for ever banishing cloth famine from this land of immense potentialities."

Azad And Rajen Babu To Get D. Litt. Degree

PATNA, Nov. 8 (API): The Patna University Senate, at its annual meeting yesterday, decided to confer Honorary Doctorate degrees for literature on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, while Doctorates for Law are to be conferred on Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister Bihar, and Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Finance Minister and Sachchidanand Sinha, former Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (U. P. I.): Syed Ali Jeheer, India's Ambassador-designate to Iran, will leave for Iran on November 12 by air via Karachi. He is expected to reach Tehran on November 14.

Mr. A. K. Bannerjee, I.C.S., till recently Home Secretary of the C. P and Berar Government, is understood to have been appointed as the first Counsellor to the Indian Embassy in Iran.

Arms Hunt In Poona

59 Places Raided: Home Minister's Disclosure

Bombay Assembly And Council Prorogued

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Nov. 7.

Having approved of the few amendments made in the Rent Control Bill, by the Upper House, the Bombay Legislative Assembly was prorogued today.

During question hour answering a short notice question by Mr. S. L. Karandikar, Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, stated that 59 places in Poona were searched on November 1st. The search was for hidden arms. One twelve bore gun, 12 cartridges, and one bayonet were recovered in the course of these searches.

Soon after the Assembly prorogued the Elders also met formally, but as the Assembly had accepted all their amendments thereby leaving no work for them, the Upper House was also prorogued.

EVENTFUL SESSION

Thus ended what the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, described as an eventful Sessions of the Bombay Legislature. Since September 10 when the Assembly first met, the House has had 39 sittings, inclusive of five days assigned to non-official business. The Upper House, which started its work much later—on October 17 was able to catch up with the work of the Lower House in nine sitting days, inclusive of two days assigned to non-official business.

REVIEW OF WORK

During this Session the Legislature dealt with 32 different Bills and passed two Government motions. One of the latter approved the scheme of nationalisation of road transport prepared by the Government of Bombay.

Among the pieces of legislation put on the Statute Book measures of far-reaching effect to the social, political, educational and economic life of the Province. The Harijan Temple Entry Bill completes the process of the scheduled liquidation of untouchability in so far as that can be achieved by law.

The Bill to introduce joint electorates in Local Bodies is the beginning of a new type of political life in Local Bodies. Under its provisions separate electorates have been ended and seats reserved for the four important minorities—Muslims, Christians, Anglo-Indians and Scheduled Castes.

This will be the pattern of all electorates in future.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS BILL

Another measure of great importance to the remotest parts of the Province was the Village Panchayats Bill, which is designed to revitalise rural life in the Province, vest greater powers and resources in the Village Panchayats and encourage their initiative for the improvement of the villages.

PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL

Of even greater importance to the future of the rural people is the Primary Education Bill designed to facilitate the plans of Government to introduce compulsion in the next 10 years or so. Under this Bill the Government will bear the bulk of the cost 96 per cent—of primary education which will now be administered by District Education Boards.

Another educational measure bringing in a vital new principle was the Poona University Bill—described as "the first sweet fruit of the tree of liberty"—by Premier Kher. This, however, is the only Bill left uncompleted by the present Session of the Legislature. It has now been referred to a Select Committee and will come up again at the Budget Session in Bombay.

WAREHOUSE BILL

Two other pieces of legislation, which deserve special mention, are the Bill to control forward markets and the Warehouse Bill, both sponsored by the Finance Minister, Mr. V. L. Mehta. The Warehouse Bill is a novel piece of legislation and is a purely experimental measure as far as this country is concerned.

RENT CONTROL BILL

Of course the one measure which provoked the keenest interest and controversy both inside and outside the House was the Rent Control Bill. This Bill was first introduced in the last Budget Session of the Assembly at Bombay. Its progress, however, was stopped by Government in response to public criticism. A new draft came up in Poona. Even this draft was found unsatisfactory and the Select Committee to which it was referred overhauled it so completely that it became almost a new piece of legislation. Even the amendments were accepted in the Assembly at the clause by clause stage, and still further amendments, of a substantive and not merely of a verbal nature were made in the Council only on Thursday. All these changes made in response to criticisms, made inside and outside the House, are a sure index of the democratic character of the Congress Government.

AMENDING BILL TO POLICE ACTS

The Legislature also passed an Amending Bill to the Police Acts under which drunkenness in the streets is made punishable. Among other things power has also been taken to deal with the racket of black marketing in cinema tickets.

A notable feature of this Session is the almost total absence of anything like organised opposition.

NO ORGANISED OPPOSITION

The Muslim League Party, which was the main opposition party, has been enfeebled by recent political developments. An even more notable feature is the emergence into the open of Congress back benchers. While they certainly did not oppose a number of speeches from Congress benches often struck a helpfully critical note.

PRESSMEN ENTERTAINED

And at the close of the Session the Pressmen who have sat silently watching through endless hours of eloquence were not forgotten. The Premier invited them to tea and the President and Speaker jointly entertained them at dinner on Friday night. Nor can the Press be so ungrateful as to forget the helpful attitude of Mr. S. K. Sheode, Secretary, and the staff of the Legislature Department and the post and telegraphs for the facilities provided by them.

Kolhapur Terms Of Settlement

Praja Parishad Approves Of Their Inclusion In Ruler's Proclamation

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): The Working Committee of the Kolhapur Praja Parishad which met this afternoon has agreed, it is learnt, to the proposal of giving effect to the terms of the Settlement in the form of a Proclamation by the Maharaja rather than by signing an Agreement.

The Proclamation will follow the Draft Covenant which was approved by the Central Body of the Praja Parishad at its meeting on November 6.

The Praja Parishad leaders will be consulted on the Proclamation prior to its publication. The announcement is expected to be made in a day or two.

Messrs. Madhavrao Bagal, and Shreshti met Mr. A. B. Latthe, Constitutional Adviser, this evening when terms of the Proclamation are understood to have been discussed.

Production Of Khadi To Meet Cloth Shortage

Gandhiji Exhorts Refugees To Take To Spinning & Weaving

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (API): There were three objectors to the recitation from the Quran apart from the usual courteous objector. Before commencing the prayer, therefore, Mahatma Gandhi asked the audience whether they would abide by the original condition that they would harbour no anger against the objectors and patiently and calmly with undivided attention go through the prayer meeting. The audience immediately said with one voice that they would abide by that condition. Objectors remained silent throughout the prayer. It went on without any interruption. This earned Mahatma Gandhi's congratulations at the end.

Mahatma Gandhi then referred to a letter he had received from a Sikh friend who said he was a constant attendant at the prayer meeting which he liked and he appreciated the tolerant spirit behind the prayer. He had specially appreciated Mahatma Gandhi's references to Granth Saheb-Sukhmani, but he felt he could speak for the whole of the Sikh community.

BOMBAY COTTON MERCHANTS' RESPONSE

Next he referred to the offer that had come to him from Bombay cotton merchants in response to this he mentioned that the refugees should get cotton and calico and a supply of needles so that they could take 'rezais' for their own use, which would save probably lakhs of rupees and give the refugees the required cover without any difficulty. Such a procedure would also increase the self-esteem of the refugees and they would earn the first lesson in healthy co-operation. He at the same time added that there was no dearth of cotton mills in Delhi itself. There were several mills running in the city, but he welcomed the offer from Bombay because he did not wish to put unnecessary strain upon willing donors. The larger the number of donors, the better it was for them and the country. He hoped, therefore, that the cotton merchants would, as early as possible, send all the bales they could. Such co-operation from monied men would lessen the burden that lay upon the Government. When they had come to their own, everyone was a willing partner in the Government of the country if he did his duty as a citizen in the fullest sense of the term.

NO REAL CLOTH FAMINE IN INDIA

He did not doubt that when the cotton bales came, he would be able to inluce the millowners to give enough Calico for the Rezais. The mention of cotton bales brought him to the subject of cloth control. He held that manufacture by the hand, of enough Khadi, for the needs of the whole people was as easy as possible in India, GIVEN THE CONDITION THE RAW MATERIAL IN COTTON WAS AVAILABLE IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY IN THE COUNTRY. He never knew that there ever was and there ever could be a cotton famine in India for the simple reason that they always grew more than enough cotton in the land. Thousands of bales were exported from the country and yet there was no scarcity of cotton for their mills. He had already drawn attention of the audience to the fact that all the instruments of production for hand carding, hand spinning and hand weaving were available in India, as also a very large population. He could, therefore, only say that there was nothing but inertia which made them think that there was scarcity of cloth in the country. Nobody wanted cloth control. Not the mills and the millhands, nor the buying public. The controls were ruining the country increasing the army of idle hands who, for want of useful occupation, were a constant source of mischief.

Harping back to the refugees in this connection, Mahatma Gandhi said that if the refugees were determined to occupy themselves usefully they would first prepare 'Rezais' for themselves and then use every moment, men and women, for ginning, carding, spinning, weaving etc. The energy set free by this co-operative effort by so many lakhs of refugees would electrify the country and make the people follow the refugees and turn every idle hour to the growing of more food and preparing of Khadi in their own homes. Let it also be remembered that if cotton instead of being baled was taken directly from the field to the homes of the spinners in the neighbourhood, one process would be saved, cotton would be undamaged, carding would be easy and cotton seed would be left in the village homes into the bargain.

MAY ADDRESS KURUKSHETRA REFUGEES THROUGH RADIO

Lastly, the speaker referred to a visit he had received from Lady Mountbatten. She had become a sister of mercy, was constantly on the move in both the Dominions, visited the refugees in the various camps, saw the sick and the suffering and thus tried to give them what comfort she could. During her visit to the Kurukshetra camp she was asked by the inmates when Mahatma Gandhi would visit them. She heard the yearning from so many lips that she held out every hope that he (Gandhi) would pay them a visit. Gandhiji assured her she was quite justified in holding out the hope. As a matter of fact he had arranged to go to Panipat where both Hindus and Muslims were anxious for him to visit them. In the same trip he had thought of combining the visit to the Kurukshetra camp. But he had found that Kurukshetra could not be included in the same trip. Therefore it was necessary to defer his visit to Kurukshetra till after the conclusion of the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. It was, however, suggested to him that whilst it was cumbersome to arrange for a loud-speaker in a big camp like Kurukshetra there was no difficulty in speaking through the Radio to the inmates of the camp from Delhi, provided that the necessary connecting instrument was installed in the camp. He could then speak to the inmates on Tuesday or Wednesday and after visit them. In the meantime he hoped to finish his visit to Panipat.

Full-Scale Drive To Solve Palestine Problem

Tuesday's Momentous Meeting To Reach Finality

LAKE SUCCESS November 8. (Reuter) A full-scale drive for a final decision on the Palestine Problem, next week, is planned by Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, who has cancelled his visit to London for the wedding of Princess Elizabeth, so that he can devote himself to the chairmanship of the United Nations Palestine Committee.

Expressing his anxiety to guide the Committee to a decision during the present General Assembly session, Dr. Evatt said: "I propose to call a meeting of the 57 members in full Committee on Tuesday morning, and contemplate continuous sittings until finality is reached".

The full Committee has been awaiting recommendations from two Sub-Committees, which are at present working out details of Palestine's future.

DELAY DUE TO DIFFERENCES

The Sub-Committee on the proposed partition of Palestine is held up at the moment by differences between the United States and the Soviet Union on the implementation of the partition.

The United States Government appears to be finally convinced that there is no use in pressing the proposal to make Britain solely responsible for implementation, according to conversations with American delegates of the Four-Power Sub-Committee discussing partition.

It is understood that no reply has yet been received from London to the American request made by Mr. Herschel Johnson for details of how far the British Government was prepared to implement the partition with its own forces.

Little progress has been made beyond exchanges of views by the Sub-Committee comprising representatives of Russia, United States, Canada and Guatemala, who are looking for a compromise between Russian and American plans for the implementation of partition.

CANADIAN PROPOSAL

The Russian representative, M. Semyon Tsarapkin, has agreed to forward to his Government a Canadian proposal that a United Nations Implementation Commission should be elected by the General Assembly but be responsible to the Security Council. It is considered impossible, however, to predict at this stage whether either Moscow or Washington will accept this compromise, it was stated in informed quarters.

The United States position has been that the General Assembly and not the Security Council should have control over Palestine during the interim period.

"Keep Your Speech As Brief As Possible"

LAKE SUCCESS (New York) Nov. 8 (Reuter): Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, United Nations General Assembly President, to-day suggested that delegates should keep their speeches as short as possible and speak only once in general debate.

Dr. Aranha made this appeal in a letter to the Chairman of the Palestine and all other committees, asking them to try to finish their work within the next seven days.

He suggested they should begin work half an hour earlier each day, and hold night meetings where necessary.

'Tyranny And Dictatorship'

Shipping Co. Moves Federal Court On Seizure Of Vessel By Dutch East Indies Govt.

NEW YORK, Nov 8. (Reuter): The Isbrantsen Shipping Company entered a motion in the Federal Court yesterday asking Judge Alfred Coxe to reconsider his decision that the Dutch Government, the Netherlands East Indies Government and the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies were entitled to diplomatic immunity in the seizure of the steamer "Martin Behrman".

The ship was seized off the Dutch East Indies on March 1 this year during the fighting in Indonesia. It had a cargo of 6,000 tons of rubber and sugar.

The Company claim 3,000,000 dollars damage and Judge Coxe ruled this week that the defendants were entitled to diplomatic immunity.

The Company's motion yesterday contended that the Court's order resulted from a suggestion by the United State Department and was "an abdication by the court of its duties under the Constitution and Law".

The Company added that such action constituted "a system of tyranny and dictatorship".

A member of the United States Department of Justice told reporters late that Federal Court policy for many years had been to grant immunity to Government or diplomatic personnel when the State Department suggested such a course.

LATE LT.-COL. A. B. GAJENDRAGADKAR

Tributes At Memorial Parade In City

BOMBAY, Sunday.

There was a memorial parade this morning by the Home Guards of Greater Bombay to mourn the death of their Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. B. Gajendragadkar, who died yesterday of heart-failure.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, in a message to the Home Guards said: "I am deeply grieved to learn the sudden death of Lt.-Col. Gajendragadkar. I highly appreciate his services in the Home Guards organisation, and offer my condolences to his bereaved family."

The Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, whose message was read out, stated: "I am grieved to hear of the sudden death of Commandant Gajendragadkar. Please convey my heartfelt condolences to the members of his family in their sad bereavement".

Capt. M. J. B. Manekji, Adjutant, Home Guards, paid tribute to Lt.-Col. Gajendragadkar's services and said his place would not be filled for long. "We will always cherish the memory of our beloved chief", he said.

Two minutes' silence was observed.

A special meeting will be held at the Greens Hotel on Saturday when leading citizens of Bombay will pay homage to the first chief of the Home Guards.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, November 8, (Reuter).—Cotton opened steady five higher to two lower and quiet and restricted ceilings ensued with trading mainly of a professional evening up character. Routine trade and mill demands countered scattered profit-taking and hedge pilferings while firmness of grains helped promote a steady undertone. Washington uncertainties continued to be cited as the main restricting factor but offerings remained relatively light in volume enabling the market to close steady 17 to 5 higher. Sales are estimated at 75,000 bales.

STOCKS: Prevailing uncertainties as well as weekend considerations found the market continuing in a narrow trading range in one of the dullest Saturday's sessions for some time. Well mixed price changes rarely reached one point with individual group trends indecisive and pivotals infrequent appearances on the tape. The influx of good company news kept investment liquidation at a minimum and operators expect little of a definite nature in market action until the special session gets underway. They are particularly interested in Congress attitude toward the administration requests for economic controls. Late dealings produced no remarkable changes in the net position with the composite average rate closing practically unchanged. The market finished irregular.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 8.

December	32.73
January nominal	32.76
March	32.49
May	32.43
July	31.10
October	29.55
December nominal	29.13
March nominal	28.80
Middling Spot	33.24

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December bid	32.68
March	32.91
May	32.81
July	32.06
October bid	29.57
Middling Spot	33.25

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.

December 2.87 to 2.87-1/2.
March 2.90-1/2 to 2.90-1/2.
May 2.84-1/2 to 2.84.
July 2.51-1/4 to 2.50-1/2.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Firm tendencies ruled on the market today under the leadership of wheat futures reflecting continued lack of moisture in the droughty sections of the south-west and strength of the cash market. Mills bought wheat, although there is no further news of export flour sales or business to domestic consumers. Oats were aided by reports that Government has accepted offers on fifteen million pounds rolled oats for the export programme. The strength of Winnipeg rye was attributed to covering in connection with prospective export sales.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

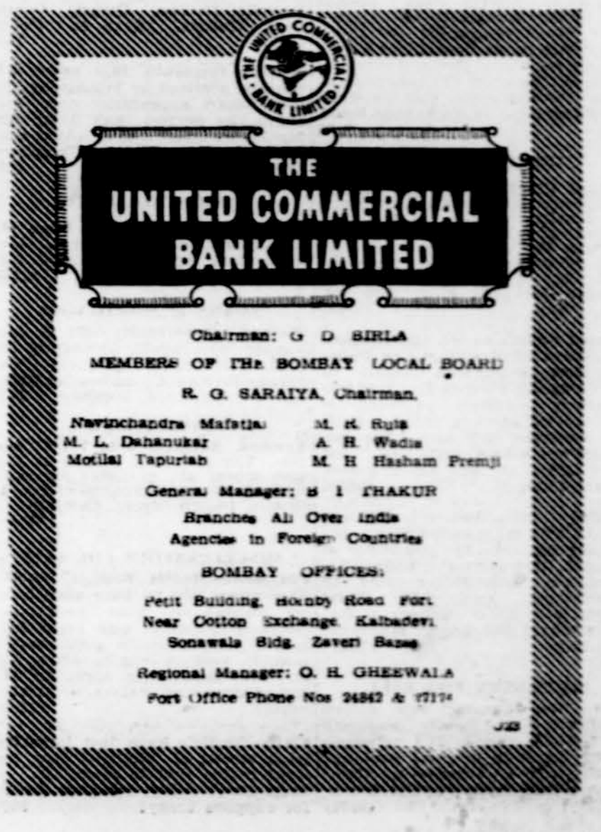
NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

American Telephone and Telegraph	155-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	30-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	34-1/4
Chase National Bank	35-1/2
Sinclair Oil	18-7/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co	50-1/2
General Electric Co.	35-1/2
General Motors	59-1/4
Ingersol Rand bid	125-1/2
International Nickel	29-1/4
National City Bank of New York	49-1/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	19-5/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17
Texas Corporation	58-1/8
Union Carbon & Carbide	103-1/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining bid	45-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	78
Western Union Telegraph	21-5/8

COMMISSION FOR ITALIAN COLONIES ON TOUR

LONDON Nov. 8. (Reuter): The Four-Power Investigating Commission which is to tour the former Italian Colonies left London by air for Malta this morning on the first stage of a journey which will not be concluded until June, 1948.

The Commission is due to reach Asmara, Eritrea, on November 11 travelling via Cairo and will there start its programme of travel and interviews. Its purpose is to inform the Special Deputies of the big Four Foreign Ministers and ultimately the Council of Foreign Ministers itself, on the apparent attitude of the native populations whose future is now under discussion.


THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED
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MUTT AND JEFF—Mystery Picture—Where Did Jeff Get The Stamp To Buy The Sugar BY BUD FISHER

ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE, TEN, 'LEVEN, TWELVE!
YOU COUNTED TWELVE SPOONS OF SUGAR IN YOUR COFFEE!
YEH, I ALWAYS COUNT SO I DON'T PUT TOO MUCH IN!
BUT YOU DON'T STIR IT!
OH, THAT'S ALL RIGHT. I DON'T LIKE IT SWEET!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

LOST AND FOUND

Lost one Leather Bag on Thursday Evening at 6 p.m. containing very important papers. Finder will be amply rewarded, contact Somjee Habib Bank, Mohamedali Road or Phone 32732. 7405

MATRIMONIAL

Young Christian (24) proceeding Africa shortly, desires contact young educated virgins any community. View Matrimony. Communicate Box No. 7406, "Bombay Chronicle".

Anglo-Indian Virgin girl, 23, Matriculate, invites Matrimonial Correspondence c/o Mrs. Vaze Shankarshet Mandir, Tardeo, Bombay 7. 7397

SITUATIONS VACANT

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad, apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms". Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. 7410

Wanted A Steno-Typist, experienced in Solicitors line. Apply to Messrs. Mohile and Parekh, 65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay. 7404

Wanted Matrics, Non-Matrics for sub agencies in Bombay Presidency. Apply Apollo Trading Corporation of India, Roshanara Road, Delhi. 7399

Wanted Diesel Engineers holding I.C.O.T. second class certificates to take charge of L.C.T. (4) fitted with 1000 B.H.P. Paxman Ricardo Engines. Only thoroughly experienced men need apply personally to Mr. Ganguly, Room No. 145, Hotel Windsor, Kumpta Street, Ballard Estate. Phone 34771. 7395

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad, apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms." Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. (7328)

Wanted by a large Advertising Agency, brilliant young men and women, who want to take up advertising as a career and who possess exceptional writing talent in English and/or any one Indian Language preferably with 1st class university degree. Excellent opportunity for candidates who have personality and imagination, to become highly paid executives after training. Furnish (1) Age, height and weight, (2) Degree taken and language mastered, (3) Specimens of writings, (4) Connections and references and (5) Date when free to join, to Box No 5958 "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Local Self-Government Service Forthcoming Session of 'L. S. G. D. Classes' Training Classes conducted under the joint auspices of this Institute and Government of Bombay for imparting tuition in the administration of Local Bodies commence at Bombay from 1st January, 1948. 'L. S. G. D.' Diploma awarded to successful Candidates has been recognised by the Government of Bombay and several prominent States in India. For Prospectus (free) apply to: Chunilal D. Barfivala, Director, Local Self-Government Institute. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 5996

A Best Opportunity—Davar's College of Commerce—Join special Preliminary classes to be started after Divali re-opening for Company Secretarial, Specialised Banking, International Accountants and General Commerce. Tuition personal or through post. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. 7408

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agents on permanent basis for (1) Central India, (2) Bombay proper, (3) Maharashtra and (4) Gujrat and Kathiawar. Very attractive terms for good producers. Please apply in confidence to Manager, Tilak Insurance Co., Ltd., Post Box 154, New Delhi. (5978)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000 Necessary advance payment for machineries already made Delivery expected very soon For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. (1682)

Wanted Immediately Efficient Agents, who may secure Motor Insurance Business for the Motor & General Insurance Company, Limited, on competitive rates of commission. Apply to: Chief Agents: M/s. K. C. Rehbar & Co., (C) Thapar Buildings, Manmad. (G.I.P.) (7388)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Brand New "Connor" belt driven Hydroextractors hourly capacity 100 and 200 pounds Dry Clothes Ready Stock in original packing. Details from Dwarkadas & Company, Mehta House, Apollo Street, Bombay. (7384)

PUBLIC NOTICES

POLICE NOTICE

AS DIVALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fire-works on or near any Street, road or thoroughfare. Anyone committing a breach of this order will render himself liable to be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

J. S. BHARUCHA,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office.
Bombay, 7th Nov. 1947.

G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. RAILWAYS

REMOVAL OF GOODS FROM WADI BANDER AND CARNAC BRIDGE GOODS SHEDS

A REQUEST TO THE PUBLIC

MERCHANTS and TRADERS are requested to arrange quick clearance of goods from Wadi Bander and Carnac Bridge Goods Sheds. If removals are slow, wagons cannot be released quickly for urgent outward traffic. The quick release of wagons is of paramount national importance, and the active co-operation of merchants in this matter is essential in the national interests.

NOTICE

FOR SALE 30/40 H.P. Stationary Engine and Boiler combined with Chimney and Fittings complete. Offers to be sent to the undersigned not later than the 15th instant.

C. O. B. MORGAN,
Loco & Carr. Superintendent.
Morvi Railway, Morvi.
(5971)

THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

TEMPORARY TRANSFER RECEIPTS Nos. 5/3578 & 5/3579 of the abovementioned Company for 100 ordinary shares Nos. 1782001/1782100 standing in the name of Mr. Manohar Lal Marwaha have been lost and the undersigned has applied to the Company for the issue of duplicates of the said temporary transfer receipts.

Any person having any objection to The India United Mills, Ltd., issuing duplicates of the said temporary transfer receipts should lodge such objection with the Company at its Registered Office at E D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within one month from this date: otherwise the Company will proceed to issue the duplicate temporary transfer receipts.

MANOHAR LAL MARWAHA,
Date: 7th November, 1947.
5991

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—TENDER

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmi, Bombay No. 11, invites tenders returnable on Thursday, the 20th November, 1947 for the supply of 14 lengths of Saw Band Endless for wood 34'-0" x 5.1/2" or 6" x 1.1/2" pitch x 16 I.W.G. Nickle Alloy Quality.

Copy of the tender can be had on application.

Tenderers not on the approved list of tenderers should quote their Banker's guarantee.

(5990)

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

For immediate sale 1947 Studebaker Champion Car. Recently registered and hardly used. Apply Divecha, Deccan Queen, Oomar Park, Warden Road or Phone 44222. 7409

For Sale Plymouth 1938 owner driven and serviced by Triangular Motors. Smart appearance and mechanically perfect. Any Trial. Apply M. N. Dalal, above Allahabad Bank, Apollo Street, Telephone 22251. 7385

MEDICAL ADLET

God's Gift Medicine for Azma Rs. 1/5/- including V.P. charges. Menaka Debi, 19, S. N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta. 5462B

LOANS & MORTGAGES

'Unique Opportunity'—Rs. 5 lacs wanted. 50% profit immediate return. For details Business Exchange Bureau, Commissariat Bldg., 231, Hornby Road, Bombay. 7407

INVESTMENT

Various kinds of 6 to 7 1/2 per cent. Tax free Pref. Shares of Tea and others are available for sale. Enquire Sterling Investment Co. 1 British Indian Street, Calcutta. 5581

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—Manila Rope 1" thickness above 300 ft. long each bundle—unused—in good condition. Galvanised steel wire rope 3/4" and 1" thickness—in good condition, in various lengths above 300 ft. For particulars apply to M. Jamal Mohamed, Palakarai, Trichinopoly. (7389)

Flash—Nestle's have just imported fresh stocks of "Nescafe", the instant coffee that is made in a flash. Don't delay, ask your grocer for supplies today! 5997

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—TENDER

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmi, Bombay No. 11, invites tenders returnable on Monday, the 17th November, 1947 for the supply of 10 Tons of Coir Line, Pure Fibre, firmly twisted, etc.

Copies of the tender can be had on application.

Tenderers must submit samples with their offers.

Tenderers not on the approved list of tenderers should quote their Banker's guarantee.

(5989)

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY

NOTICE OF TENDER

TENDERS ARE INVITED from experienced Contractors for the construction of (1) an Extension of the B. N. Railway Jetty by 105 ft. further into the river and (2) a mooring head 60 ft. x 30 ft. at Fort Gloster Station of the B. N. Rly. in the Howrah-Khargpur Section.

Plan showing the extension of the Jetty, "Particulars about the Tender" and "Instruction to the Tenderers" can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Engineer, B. N. Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta, on submission of a receipt from the Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Rly., Kidderpore, to the effect that payment of Rs. 4/-, the price of Plan and Particulars, etc. about the work has been made to him. This price is not refundable.

The tenders in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Extension of Jetty at Fort Gloster" must be addressed to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Eastern Division, B. N. Rly. Kidderpore, Calcutta and must reach his Office before 12 o'clock noon on 13-12-47 at which hour and date they will be opened in public.

CHIEF ENGINEER.
(5987)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—TENDER

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11, invites tenders returnable on 21-11-47 for the supply of 13,000 feet of Belting Train Lighting 4 Ply x 3" wide. Copies of the tender can be obtained from this Office at Mahalaxmi, Bombay 11. Tenderers not on the Railway's approved list of tenderers should produce Banker's guarantee.

(5988)

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, G. I. P. Railway, invites tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Bones Cuttle-fish, Cannings Zonac Salt, Cloth sponge, Glue commercial, Sheets, Ebonite, Sponges large, Wax bees and Whistles, for the period 1st February, 1948 to 31st January, 1949. Tender Form obtainable from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date MONDAY, the 1st December, 1947 at 3 P.M. (S.T.).

(5985)

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT BOMBAY.
ASSOCIATED BANKING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.
(In Liquidation).
Re: SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT LOCKERS.

AS THE FURNITURE, including the above lockers, at the Bank's Head Office at Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, are to be sold by public auction those persons who have rented lockers and who have not yet removed the contents thereof as per notice issued before, are hereby required to do so and hand over the keys of the lockers to the undersigned within a week from this date

R. MATHALONE,
Official Liquidator.
High Court, Bombay.
Dt. 6th November, 1947.
(5969)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CAWASJI D. WARDEN, and Mr. PALLON C. WARDEN have contracted to sell to our client the property known as Pallan Villa described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, possession, maintenance, easements or otherwise, howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Nath Building, 2nd floor, Picket Road, Bombay 2, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise on expiration of the said period, the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the East side of a Public Road at Danda in the town and Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District, now Greater Bombay, admeasuring One thousand and one square yards or thereabouts with dwelling houses standing thereon and being Plot No. 19B of the Suburban Scheme No. VI of Danda and bounded, on or towards the North by Plot No. 19A of the said scheme, on or towards the South by Plot No. 20 of the said scheme belonging to George Brown, on or towards the East by Plot No. 17 of the said scheme belonging to Government and on or towards the West by a Public Road.

MAHESH MAJUMDAR &
MANKODI,
Purchaser's Advocates.
Bombay: 8th November, 1947.
(5999)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that Abdulkadar Husseinalli Khambatty and Sahabai Abdul Tyeb have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from incumbrances.

All persons having any claim in to or against the said property either by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1762-7/9 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 322, 84, 297, 690, New Nos. A/12358, A/11987 and 12311 and New Survey Nos. 2/2809, 2768 and 1/2766 with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 2220 (1), Street Nos. 321-323-325 to 325 B and all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Ferguson Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Narayan Mahadeorao Dange and partly by the property of Fredrik B. Stratton, on or towards the West by the property of Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden and Pherozshaw Cowasji Bamji, on or towards the North by the said Ferguson Road and on or towards the South by the property of the said Fredrick B. Stratton, and which said premises bear Cadastral Survey No. 1/71 of Lower Parel Division.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1947.

Messrs. MAHIMTURA & CO.,
Solicitors,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(5993)

AUCTION SALES

In accordance with Sections 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 under instruction from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, M/s. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th November, 1947, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, confiscated and unclaimed 1 lot Jewellery; wearing apparel, Jari and miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 206 BALES EAST AFRICAN COTTON A.R.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th November, 1947, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot Sewree near Godown No. C 8 and C 6 on account of the concerned the abovementioned damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

WILDROOT CREAM-OIL

FOR LADIES
keeps hair soft and silky between permanents

FOR BOYS
trains the hair from childhood on

FOR MEN
keeps the hair well-groomed all day long

WILDROOT CREAM-OIL
GROOMS THE HAIR
RELIEVES DRYNESS
REMOVES LOOSE DANDRUFF

FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY
For sale at all chemists

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE & INTEREST IN MOVEABLE & IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT CADELL ROAD & LADY HARDINGE ROAD, MAHIM BAZAR ROAD & LADY HARDINGE ROAD, 2ND KUMBHARWADA LANE, SHIVAJI PARK ESTATE, CHUNABHATTI LANE, MAHIM.

M/s. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from M/s. Benjamin & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bhalchandra Bhagooji Keer, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of power of sale in Indenture of Mortgage of 29-3-46, sell by Public Auction right, title and interest of the said Mortgagor in undermentioned moveable and immovable properties on SATURDAY, 15th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Pension and Tax tenure together with structures etc. at Cadell Road and Lady Hardinge Road, Upper Mahim admeasuring about 988 Sq. Yds. bearing New No. 4564, New Survey No. 2/1519, C. S. No. 658 of Mahim Division, Municipal G Ward No. 4817 (1) (1A) 4818 and Street No. 146-147.

SECONDLY—All that piece of Pension and Tax land at Upper Mahim on East side of Cadell Road or Mahim Bazar Road admeasuring about 158 Sq. Yds. bearing New No. A/4564, 3833, New Survey No. 2 A/1519, 3/1518, C. S. No. 1/658 and part of Mahim Division, G Ward No. 4848, 4819, Street No. 147 and 148.

THIRDLY—All that piece of land with structures, well etc., at Lady Hardinge Road, admeasuring about 3332 Sq. Yds. bearing New Survey No. 1/1517 C. S. No. 656 of Mahim Division, G Ward No. 4824, 4825 (1) 4825 (1A).

FOURTHLY—All that piece of Quit and ground rent tenure with dwelling house at 2nd Kumbharwada lane, admeasuring about 70 sq. yds. bearing New Survey No. 4997, C. S. No. 3841 of Bhuleshwar Division, C Ward No. 7650, Street No. 166.

FIFTHLY—All that piece of land with dwelling house at Cadell Road being plot No. 214 of Shivaji Park Estate admeasuring about 720-38 sq. yds. bearing New No. 3915, 3919, 3918, C. S. No. 1957 of Mahim Division, G Ward No. 4838(1) Street No. 167.

2ND SCHEDULE—All that piece of pension tax land with dwelling house at south side of Chuna Bhatti lane, off Lady Jamshedji Road, admeasuring about 2900-5 sq. yds. bearing C. S. No. 1756 of Mahim Division, G Ward No. 5715 (2) Street No. 191 A, G Ward No. 5715 (3) street No. 191 B, G Ward No. 5715 (4) Street No. 191 C, G Ward No. 5716 Street No. 191.

MOVEABLE PROPERTIES:
(Amounts lying in the name of Bhagoji Balooji)

Postal Savings Bank (Mahim)	774	13	4
Imperial Bank of India.	2083	8	5
Bank of India Ltd. (Current A/c)	34,422	5	11
Bank of India Ltd. (Savings Bank A/c)	2,160	7	9
Bank of India Ltd. (Poona City Branch)	853	11	2
Ratnagiri Postal Savings Bank A/c	680	8	3
3% Loan 1949-52 13 Pcs.	1,325	3	0
3% Defence Bonds 1946 5 Pcs.	511	11	6
Amount due by B. B. Keer Charity Trust.	1,25,632	11	7
One Share of Satyashodhak Printing Co. Ltd.	100	0	0

For further particulars apply to M/s. Benjamin & Co. Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

WARNING!!

Don't gamble in mushroom shares. Buy Dividend paying shares and 5 Year Cash Savings Certificates yielding 7-1/2 p.c. interest, Particulars free from Jai Hind Investment Trust Ltd., Behind Reserve Bank, Delhi.

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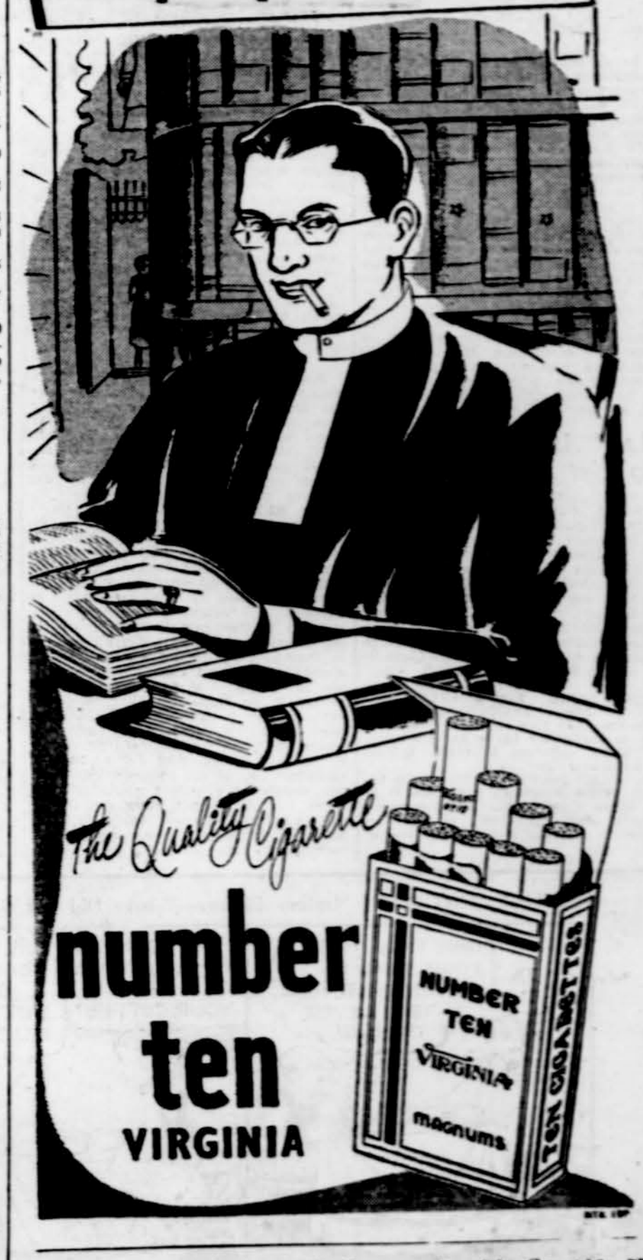

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